THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 150. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the State Convention of the Republican Party of Pennsylvania at Concert Hall This Morning.

This morning at 10 o'clock the State Convention of the Republican party of Pennsylvania met in Concert Hall, Chesnut street, west of Twelfth, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court. The hall was handsomely decorated—upon the walls, balconies, platforms, and chandeliers—with numerous flags and bunting.

Midway down the room a barrier was stretched from wall to wall, pierced with but a single opening, upon the main aisle. Between this division and the stage the benches had been removed and chairs substituted in their stead. This space was reserved for the delegates to the convention, the remainder of the hall for citizens generally. The platform was amply provided with tables and chairs for the officers of the convention and representatives of the press, and a couple of pages flitted hither and thither in waiting on the delegates.

The body of the hall was well filled, the presence of so many of the citizens evincing their interest in the result of the deliberations of the convention, and the political contest of which it is the precursor.

At half-past 10 o'clock the convention was called to order by Hon. Galusha A. Grow, in the following words:—

Gentlemen of the Convention:—Before fulfilling the duties incident to the position I hold, allow me one word of congratulation on the auspices under which you meet. One year ago the people of this country were entering one of the most vital political contests in their history. It was to be the last closing scene of the bloody drama of eight years, in which great principles were being settled forever in the institutions of the country. In that struggle the Republicans led the forlorn hope, and they bore the banner of the party to triumph and victory in October. Around that banner cluster memories of the notable battle waged in that decade of our history. That banner represents to-day the unity of the Republic, the perpetuity of its institutions, an enlarged and noble patriotism, and a humanity as broad as the race. It is young in years, but old in its ideas and the might of its grand achievements. On the 30th day of May, 1854, Congress, under the control of Democratic principles, repealed the Missouri Compromise, and enacted what was known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The devotees of human bondage thought by this act they had secured its perpetuity. It went forth with fire and sword, and planted itself in the Territories of the Union. Fifteen years have passed away, and the sun in its course across the continent from ocean to ocean no longer rises on a master or sets on a slave. (Applause.) To-day every human being beneath the flag of your fathers stands up in the dignity of his manhood, proclaiming to the world "I am a man!" This is the mighty achievement of the organization which you represent. The darkness of human bondage, struggling against the enlightenment of the age, sent your sons and brothers to the battle-field to battle for the institutions of your fathers, and three hundred thousand of them sleep in honored graves. This is the sacrifice—while sorrow sits by almost every fireside—the sacrifice which was made to perpetuate the institutions and blessings bequeathed by your fathers. No thanks to the organization which you oppose to-day, we have a country to love and institutions to revere. Had its destinies been entrusted to them, the honored flag of our country might to-day be lying trailed in the dust; and, gentlemen of the convention, you have now to perform your duty in perpetuating the greatness of the country. You are to select to-day a standard bearer for the contest that closes in October next, and in the Keystone State acknowledge now, as then, that in this great struggle we are ready to fight for the truth. For remember that the din of arms is no longer heard, but the war of ideas goes on. This is the war of the age. You battle in the same line, although the organization of which you are members has successfully withstood the march of human bondage on this continent. You have now a work to perform in perpetuating the great and material interests of the country. A truth has dawned upon you; you have realized the dream of Columbus—we must go westward to-day to find the Indies. This grand achievement has been accomplished in your history, and you meet here to-day as the representatives of the party which has aided this great work. Your principles insure the progress of the age, and you are to select a leader to carry them out. Your standard bearer, whoever he may be, has a great duty to perform. Many of you have made sacrifices to save the country, and you now must have a man who, in the political contest of one year ago, helped to save the party which you represent.

The next business in order, gentlemen, will be the calling of the roll of delegates, after which I will receive nominations for chairman of the temporary organization.

At the conclusion of Mr. Grow's speech, the calling of the roll was proceeded with, as follows:—

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st District—Eliab Ward, M. D.
2d District—Robert M. Evans.
3d District—Mahlon H. Dickinson.
4th District—Charles Thomson Jones.

CHESTER, DELAWARE, AND MONTGOMERY.

5th District—O. F. Bullard, W. B. Waddell.

BUCKS.

6th District—George Lear.

LEHIGH AND NORTHAMPTON.

7th District—H. L. Bunstein.

BERKS.

8th District—E. C. Kitchen.

SCHUYLKILL.

9th District—Linn Bartholomew.

CARBON, MONROE, PIKE, AND WAYNE.

10th District—D. K. Shoemaker.

BRADFORD, SUSQUEHANNA, AND WYOMING.

11th District—M. C. Mercur.

LUZERNE.

12th District—H. M. Hoyt.

POTTER, TIOGA, M'KEAN, AND CLINTON.

13th District—S. D. Ball.

LYCOMING, UNION, AND SNYDER.

14th District—Hon. George F. Miller.

NORTHUMBERLAND, MONTOUR, COLUMBIA, AND SULLIVAN.

15th District—R. M. Frick.

DAUPHIN AND LEBANON.

16th District—H. D. Huston.

LANCASTER.

17th District—Captain J. K. Rutter, Theo. A. Kinzer.

YORK AND CUMBERLAND.

18th District—Wm. McConkey.

ADAMS AND FRANKLIN.

19th District—Wm. King.

SOMERSET, BEDFORD, AND FULTON.

20th District—C. W. Moore.

BLAIR, HUNTINGDON, CENTRE, MIFFLIN, JUNIATA, AND PERRY.

21st District—William D. Lewis, Walker Woods.

CAMBRIA, INDIANA, AND JEFFERSON.

22d District—W. J. McKnight.

CLEARFIELD, CAMERON, CLARION, FOREST, AND ELK.

23d District—Hon. G. W. Lathy.

WESTMORELAND, FAYETTE, AND GREENE.

24th District—Hon. John Covode.

ALLEGHENY.

25th District—A. M. Brown, Thomas M. Marshall.

WASHINGTON AND BEAVER.

26th District—Captain David Shields.

LAWRENCE, BUTLER, AND ARMSTRONG.

27th District—Hugh Morrison.

MERCER, VENANGO, AND WARREN.

28th District—A. D. Woods.

CRAWFORD AND ERIE.

29th District—Matthias Hartieb.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

PHILADELPHIA.

District.	District.
1. John W. Dubree.	10. Henry Huhn.
2. George Schaffer.	11. Thomas J. Smith.
3. William Matthews.	12. William H. Mancely.
4. Thomas Noble.	13. Wesley Stephenson.
5. E. S. Yard.	14. Gideon Clark.
6. W. S. Stokley.	15. Adam Albright.
7. H. G. Sickel.	16. William M Taylor.
8. Hiram Porter.	17. Edward Bore.
9. James F. Neall.	18. Christian Kneass.

Adams—J. N. Durboraw.
Allegheny—James L. Graham, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Winfield S. Purviance, B. W. Morgan, C. W. Bachelor, and J. E. McKelvy.
Armstrong—John Ralston.
Berks—Captain William A. Sands, George Lauman, C. Kitchen, and Captain W. G. Moore.
Bucks—Samuel B. Thatcher and J. Paul Knight.
Bradford and Sullivan—N. Elsbree and L. J. Andrews.
Blair—William M. Lloyd.
Cambria—Alexander Kennedy.
Carbon and Monroe—Captain John Shields.
Centre—Captain A. B. Hutchinson.
Clarion and Jefferson—Dr. A. P. Heichhold.
Clearfield, Forest, and Elk—Henry Souther.
Clinton, Cameron, and McKean—C. Cornforth.
Chester—Joel W. Hawley, Dr. John P. Edge, and Dr. D. W. Hutchinson.
Crawford—E. L. Litchfield and E. O. David.
Columbia and Montour—C. G. Jackson.
Cumberland—Captain J. V. Gish.
Dauphin—Samuel Humell and George Larch.
Delaware—Robert Gartside.
Erie—C. O. Bowman and Miles Caughey.
Fayette—G. W. K. Minor.
Greene—J. Rodgers.
Huntingdon, Mifflin, and Juniata—William Woods and John J. Patterson.
Indiana and Westmoreland—Dr. J. S. Crawford, D. W. Shryock, and W. J. Hitchman.
Lancaster—John Strohm, A. J. Kaufman, J. S. Shirk, and Colonel Emlen Franklin.
Lebanon—George F. Rhinehart and Captain H. T. Euston.
Lehigh—Samuel McHose and William H. Ainey.
Lycoming, Union, and Snyder—Theodore Hill, Captain Thomas Church, and Joseph Wenrich.
Luzerne—J. G. Miller, E. N. Willard, and John Handley.
Mercer, Lawrence, and Butler—John G. White, David Sankey, H. W. Grant, and John J. Spearman.
Montgomery—W. R. Bray and J. S. Shearer.
Northampton—Samuel Straub and W. S. Kirkpatrick.
Northumberland—John Youngman.
Perry and Franklin—Samuel Roath and A. F. Schaffhirt.
Schuylkill—C. F. Schindel, R. H. Coryell, H. L. Cake.
Somerset, Fulton, and Bedford—General William H. Koone and and J. B. Cessna.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—G. A. Grow and P. H. Ousterhaut.
Tioga and Potter—William H. Smith and Hon. Isaac Benson.
Venango and Warren—Hon. Junius R. Clark.
Washington and Beaver—Major John Hall, James R. Kelly, and J. Ritner Harrah.
Wayne and Pike—George G. Wable.
York—H. G. Smyser and George Geiger.

Delegation from the Pennsylvania Republican Association of Washington, D. C.—L. L. Minor, D. L. Eaton, D. R. B. Nevin, D. Welch, T. H. N. McPherson.

When the Tenth district, comprising parts of Carbon, Pike, and Wayne counties, were called, a delegate rose and contested the seat of Mr. D. K. Shoemaker, of that district, in favor of J. D. Pyott.

In the Twenty-second district, composed in part of Cambria, Indiana, and Jefferson, the name of J. K. Thompson was substituted for W. J. McKnight.

After the calling of the roll a delegate moved that J. D. Pigott be admitted as a member of the Convention for the Tenth district, in place of D. R. Shoemaker.

An amendment was made that the matter be referred to the Committee on Credentials. Agreed to.

Mr. Henry Souther, of Elk, was then escorted to the chair as temporary president of the Convention. On taking the chair Mr. Souther spoke as follows:—

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION:—I return to you my sincere and heartfelt thanks in being called upon to preside over your preliminary organization. I may say that I have no speech to make upon this occasion. I congratulate myself and I congratulate the members of this Convention upon the great unanimity which appears at this opening to pervade your counsels. (Applause.) I hope that it may continue to the end. That we shall place upon this occasion in nomination a gentleman who will carry the banner of the Republican party next October to triumph and success. (Cheers.)

It is a proud record for any man, however humble, to belong to the Republican party. (Applause.) It is a party which goes down to history as no other party ever will go down to history in these United States. It is a party which carried on and fought to completion and success one of the bloodiest wars that history has ever recorded; and its office now, gentlemen, in the Keystone State, as it has been in times past, is so to conduct us that our banner shall not be lowered in the dust, but that whatever we may do we may have the consciousness to know, when we look back upon our acts, in acting with the great Republican party, that we have aided the cause of right and patriotism.

And with these remarks the Chair is ready to entertain any motion which is in order.

Mr. Miller, of Union, then nominated Messrs. Smith, Litchfield, Morgan, and Bullock as temporary Secretaries. The names were agreed to by the convention.

On motion, the following gentlemen were selected as a Committee on Credentials:—Messrs. D. W. Woods, of Mifflin; C. O. Bowman, of Erie; J. E. Kelvey, of Allegheny; Henry Huhn, of Philadelphia; and Linn Bartholomew, of Schuylkill.

A motion was then made that a committee composed of a delegate from each Senatorial district be appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization.

A delegate objected to this, on the ground that it would look like a put up machine, and would give too much power to a few men.

The motion was then withdrawn, when a motion that a committee of thirty-three be appointed of the members of the Senatorial and Representative districts to be a Committee on Permanent Organization, was agreed to.

Mr. Brown, of Allegheny, then moved that a committee of thirty-three from the different Senatorial districts be appointed to adopt a platform and resolutions for the guidance of the convention. Agreed to.

It was then moved and carried that all resolutions be referred to the Committee on Resolutions and Platform without debate.

The Hon. James L. Graham was then nominated as permanent Chairman of the convention.

At Mr. Graham's own request the motion was withdrawn.

The following resolution was then presented:—

Resolved, That this Convention believes that the time has arrived when a revision of the organic law of the Commonwealth should be made, and this body hereby ask the Legislature of the State, at its next session, to pass a law that will bring the matter directly before the people.

Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The names of the Committee on Permanent Organization was then read, as follows:—

Districts.	Districts.
1. Eliab Ward.	16. Captain J. R. Rutter, Theo. A. Kinzer.
2. R. M. Evans.	18. J. S. Gish.
3. Mahlon H. Dickinson,	19. Alex. F. Schalfant.
4. Charles T. Jones.	20. Gen. W. H. Koonly.
5. Robert Gartside.	21. Wm. M. Lloyd, William Lewis.
6. William R. Brady, Samuel B. Thatcher.	22. Gen. J. L. Crawford.
7. Samuel McHose.	23. Hon. G. W. Lathey.
8. Maj.-Gen. M. Lauman.	24. J. Rogers.
9. C. F. Shindle.	25. Henry W. Oliver, C. W. Batchelor.
10. M. C. Mercier.	26. M. S. Quay.
11. E. M. Millard.	27. H. W. Grant.
12. S. D. Ball.	28. E. E. Klupp.
13. G. S. Miller.	29. E. O. David.
14. C. G. Jackson.	
15. E. H. Euston.	

Mr. Mahlon H. Dickinson was made chairman of the committee.

The following gentlemen were selected as the Committee on Resolutions:—

District.	District.
1. John W. Dubree.	16. Samuel Hummel.
2. H. G. Sickel.	17. A. J. Kaufman and Colonel E. Franklin.
3. James F. Neal.	18. H. C. Smiser.
4. Christian Kneass.	19. William King.
5. William B. Waddell and J. S. Shearer.	20. J. B. Cessna.
6. J. Paul Knight.	21. A. B. Hutchinson and Samuel Roth.
7. R. L. Bunstier.	22. A. P. Herchbold.
8. E. C. Kitchen.	23. Henry Souther.
9. R. H. Coryell.	24. M. C. Minor.
10. ———	25. A. M. Brown and W. S. Purveyance.
11. N. C. Elbree.	26. James R. Kelly.
12. John Hanley.	27. Forbes Holton.
13. C. Conforth.	28. John G. White.
14. S. F. Miller and Thos. Church.	29. Miles W. Caughey.
15. John Youngman.	

A motion was then made and agreed to, to adjourn until 2 o'clock P. M.

The call for the ratification mass meeting to be held this evening at Concert Hall was then read.

Adjourned.

(*Continued in the Fourth Edition.*)

—Speaker Blaine, too, is going to California.

—Drake, the Chicago baker, had an insurance of $150,000 on his life.

—Cadet Grant stood head of his class in demerits his first year at West Point.

FRANCE.

The Election Riots in Paris—A Week of Continued Disturbances—Attempts to Throw Up Barricades.

A correspondent writes as follows from Paris, June 10:—

There were disturbances on Monday night, caused entirely by the police. The yard in which the printing office of *Le Rappel* is situated was early thronged by a dense crowd, impatient to hear the result of the elections, which they made sure was to announce M. Rochefort's victory. As return after return came in, each extinguishing still more his chances, the crowd became irritated, and upon the cheer being raised by M. Jules Favre's friends, a general melee ensued between the adherents of the respective candidates.

The police stupidly interfered, and in that brutal way which disgraces the French police. The manner of this interference, even more than the interference itself, raised passions to a high pitch, and the disturbances spread from the yard to the neighboring boulevard, which was densely thronged. There was great excitement in the crowd in consequence of the election, and it would have been true wisdom in the police to have given the excitement elbow room; it would soon have exhausted itself and expired. The injudicious conduct of the police brought on a collision, some arrests were made, but as midnight drew near the throng dissolved.

The following extract gives the incidents and disturbances on the succeeding night:—

Night Scene on the Boulevard.

From the Paris Figaro.

From the Rue Lafitte the Boulevard presented its usual aspect; all the cafes remained open, with the exception of the Riche and the Grand Balcon, which only let out their customers, but refused to admit any. The routes of the omnibuses had been changed after 8 o'clock; public carriages were allowed to circulate, but were not permitted to take places on the stands. Our cab was stopped a little beyond the Rue Montmartre, where the Boulevard was barred by a detachment of municipal guards, on horseback and on foot. The former occupied the roadway, and the latter the foot pavement on each side. That force, preceded by drums which beat the usual summons to disperse, drove the mob back towards the Porte Saint Denis.

The appearance of the Boulevard at that moment was most singular; the troops stopped, and the vehicles which were following naturally did the same; then a roll of drums was heard, and the soldiers again advanced preceding a long procession of cabs and carriages, and accompanied by the cries of the crowd, which, after escaping by the lateral streets, returned and formed again a mass behind the municipal troops. On arriving at the Pointde-Fer, as there remained no one behind the soldiers, the officer commanding suddenly ordered his men to turn about and charge; then the carriages were obliged to turn back in the direction of the Madeleine.

Kiosks Destroyed.

A Quarter past Eleven.—Such a strange kind of *emeute* was never seen before; open carriages with ladies in them were parading up and down the Boulevard from the Opera Comique to the Varietes; their occupants laughing and chatting, while waiting for the sight they had come out to see. Boys with long sticks called out "keep back!" but the drivers paid no attention, and still advahced; however, at about twenty minutes past eleven the gaslamps were broken, some of the newspaper kiosks were destroyed, and an attempt was made to form a barricade opposite the Varietes Theatre.

Boulevard Montmartre.

Half-past Eleven.—A band of about a hundred individuals, the majority young men, wearing caps and blouses, and armed with stakes and bars of wood, arrived on the Boulevard Montmartre, crying out "Vive Rochefort!" The police had then left the spot. The rioters at once commenced smashing the lamps and windows of the kiosks; they next upset almost all these latter from the Rue Montmartre to the Rue Richelieu: they threw down the seats, and even attempted to tear up some of the young trees. With the wreck they had made they formed two barriers, about two feet high, right across the road. The work of devastation would have been carried still further, but that a detachment of the Garde de Paris on horseback, preceded by two bodies on foot, issued from the Rue Drouot. Their arrival was welcomed by the applause of the public, who were indignant at the acts of vandalism just accomplished. After the trumpets had sounded a warning, the soldiers fixed their bayonets and charged at a quick step, while the rioters fled in all directions. The troops then patrolled the Rue du Faubourg-Montmartre, de la Grange-Bateliere, and Drouot, but met with only a number of idlers, who dispersed before them. At midnight the troops continued to parade the streets without finding any of the individuals who had fled after alarming the neighborhood by their acts of destruction.

The Place de la Bastille.

Half-past Twelve.—At this moment the crowd rushed away in the direction of the Madeleine before a charge of the municipal guard, both mounted and on foot, and who cleared the Boulevard; the horses rushed at full speed, while the infantry ran along the foot pavement. We were obliged to turn and take refuge in the Rue de la Michodiere. The troops passed like the wind; paused for a moment at the corners of the Rues de la Chausse-d'Antin and Louisle-Grand, and then started afresh to sweep the thoroughfare as far as the Place de la Madeleine. The boulevard was now free, but all the way from the Chausse-d'Antin to the Rue Richelieu bore traces of the passage of the rioters; iron chairs had been dashed through the windows of some of the pavilions, and still remained fixed there. In the Place Louvois the newspaper kiosk was also thrown down. A crowd likewise assemeled on the Place de la Bastille. Until about half-past 9 there was little disorder, but on the police attempting to clear the place, this intervention, which had now become necessary, exasperated the people. Stones were thrown at the force, and the mounted municipal guards were obliged to lend their assistance. A charge around the column of July put to flight the rioters, who directed their course principally into the Faubourg St. Antoine.

FARRAGUT.

Two Anecdotes of the Admiral.

During the excursion down Boston harbor last week, Admiral Farragut told the following anecdote of former times:—Just fifty years ago the present month the old frigate Independence was coming through the Narrows in charge of the pilot, Wilson, bound into Boston, Farragut then being a young midshipman on board; and as he was standing by the man at the wheel, the executive officer of the ship seeing a coasting vessel directly ahead, suddenly shouted, "Helm hard-a-starboard;" but Wilson, seeing the imminent peril of such an action in so narrow a channel, only replied:—"Tell them to say their prayers," and the frigate kept on her course. In a moment more the vessel was run over and sunk; but fortunately her crew safely scrambled on board the frigate as their craft disappeared under the waters. The anecdote was told to illustrate the bravery and cool self-possession of the Boston pilots, for the prompt action taken by Wilson saved the frigate from a serious disaster. The veteran pilot Wilson referred to died a few years since at a ripe old age.

The gallant Admiral wishing to pay a flying visit to his friend, Commodore Rodgers, on Saturday, at the Navy Yard, without making an official fuss, arranged with Captain James Dolliver to have the tug Hamlin ready at an appointed hour, and prompt to time he stepped on board. Over his uniform he wore a light water-proof, which he threw off when he landed, and, conducted by Captain Dolliver, he proceeded to the house of the Commodore, who was not at home. The Admiral left his card, exchanged a few remarks with the officers who had by chance recognized him, but before they could find men to load the saluting battery he was once more on board the Hamlin on his way towards the city.

He had selected the time for his visit when the operatives of the yard were absent at dinner, and hence he knew that it would be impossible to have the guns loaded. The whole visit was arranged with as much tact to accomplish a certain end, as if he had planned a naval operation, and was eminently successful. He expressed his satisfaction to Captain Dolliver that he had succeeded so well, but regretted that he had failed to see his old friend, Commodore Rodgers. The Goverument, however, had saved its gunpowder and wads, and this was something to console him.—*Boston Traveller.*

A GAMBLING MANIA.—The old Countess Kisseleff, wife of a former Russian ambassador to the Tuileries, is said to have lost a million of money at roulette, and is well known to the *habitues* of the gambling tables of Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, and particularly of Homburg, where she hobbles in on her crutches or is wheeled up to the table to pass the evening, raking in or paying out her plies of gold. Her husband told her she must either give up roulette or him, and she took the latter alternative, and week days and Sundays, mornings and evenings, was the first at the roulette table and the last to leave. She is now in her seventy-third year, with the ruling passion of her life still unimpaired. The most fashionable street of Homburg is called after her, and is that in which Mr. Washburne, our Minister in Paris, will reside. Probably he will make the acquaintance of the old Countess herself. Possibly he may be pecuniarily the worse for it.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Yellow Fever Ravages in South America—Earthquake Shocks—Affairs in New England.

The Dedication of the Gettysburg Monument.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Arrival of the Arizona at New York.

NEW YORK, June 23.—The steamship Arizona, from Aspinwall the 15th, has arrived. She brings 300 passengers and $123,505 in specie.

Ravages of the Yellow Fever.

The yellow fever was dreadful at Tacua, Peru. The smallpox had broken out at David Chiriqui, and the town is nearly deserted.

Earthquake.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt on May 25, but the damage was inconsiderable.

A great storm had occurred at Valparaiso, by which the Government buildings were damaged to the amount of $100,000, besides other damages.

FROM THE STATE.

The Gettysburg Celebration—Major-General Meade to be Present.

GETTYSBURG, June 23.—Major-General Meade has accepted the invitation of the Committee of Arrangements for the dedication of the monument in the Soldiers' National Cemetery at this place, to perform the ceremony of unveiling the monument on the 1st of July with appropriate remarks.

Ex-Governor Morton will deliver the oration, Bayard Taylor will read his original poem, and the prayer will be pronounced by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The National Union Musical Association of Baltimore will be in attendance, and take part in the musical portion of the programme.

General Meade's headquarters will be located in the new hotel at the Springs.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Annexation in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, June 23.—A vote on the annexation of Dorchester to Boston was taken yesterday, and both places voted for the union—Boston by 3420 to 565 and Dorchester by 928 to 726. The act takes effect on the first day of next year.

Another Prize Fight.

SPRINGFIELD, June 23.—A prize fight occurred yesterday afternoon in the outskirts of this city, between King and St. Lawrence, but was broken up by the police. Three hundred spectators, one-third women, witnessed the affair.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Stocks firm. Gold, 137. Exchange, 9½-5-20s, 1862, 122; do. 1864, 116¼; do. 1865, 118½; new, 119¼; do. 1867, 119¾; 10-40s, 108; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 61½; Cumberland preferred, 32½; New York Central, 190¾; Reading, 98½; Hudson River, 159½; Michigan Central, 132; Michigan Southern, 106¾; Illinois Central, 142; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 116½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 156¾.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Cotton dull; 500 bales sold at 33c. Flour active and advanced 10@20c.; sales of 24,000 barrels State at $5·10@7·40; Western at $5·10@7·40; and Southern at $6·60@11·75. Wheat active and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 64,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·61; No. 2 at $1·54@1·58; and white California at $1·2½. Corn firmer; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western at 63@89c. by canal, and 84@90 by railroad. Oats quiet. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess at $32·62½. Lard dull at 19¾@9¾c. Whisky dull and quotations are nominal.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—Cotton unchanged. Flour active at full prices. Wheat firmer; prime Valley, $1·67@1·75. Corn quiet; prime white, 90@91c.; yellow, 88c. Oats dull at 73c. for light. Mess Pork firm at $34; bacon firm; rib sides, 18@18½c.; clear do., 18½@18¾c.; shoulders, 15@15½c.; hams, 22@22½. Lard firm at 20@20¾. Whisky firm and unchanged.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	190⅜	West. Union Tel.	38¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	98½	Toledo and Wabash.	71
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	72¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	97⅜	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	84¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	78½	Adams Express	60¾
Chi. and W. W. pref.	94½	Wells, Fargo	30⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	116¼	United States	69¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	156⅝	Gold	137
Pacific M. S.	86¼	Market steady.	

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 23—A. M.—Consols for money, 93; for account, 93⅛; United States Five-twenties quiet but steady at 80⅝. Stocks firm; Erie, 19¾; Illinois Central, 95.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12¾d. Estimated sales, 10,000 bales.

California Wheat, 10s. 2d.; red Western buoyant at 9s. 1d. Flour, 23s. 6d.

LONDON, June 23—A. M.—Sugar afloat quiet, but steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 23—P. M.—United States Five-twenties, 80¾. Stocks steady; Erie, 20¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 23—P. M.—Cotton active. The sales are now estimated at 12,000 bales. California Wheat, 10s. 3d.; red Western, 9s. 3d. Cheese, 76s.

HAVRE, June 23.—Cotton active; on the spot, 146f.; afloat, 144¾f.

THE GRASSHOPPER SCOURGE.

An Army of the Insects Invade Utah.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, June 18.

Countless myriads of grasshoppers have lately made their appearance on the north and eastern shores of Salt Lake, and are marching or hopping towards the City of the Desert. The ground around Promontory Point is literally black with the young and rapacious insects. They are now about three-fourths of an inch in length, black in color, and more resembling a cricket than a grasshopper. But as they increase in size their color changes to brown.

From the account given us, it appears that our city will again be visited by this scourge. We learn that the scourge which passed over Salt Lake two years since continued its march, and the following season made its appearance in the lower end of the Great Basin, where the scenes of the previous year were enacted. This season the hordes have appeared in the extreme southern Mormon settlements, where they are destroying everything before them. They are now some 500 miles from Salt Lake, the localities over which they have passed having had one year's respite from their ravages. It seems that when these insects reach maturity they deposit their eggs in the soil and die. The following season the eggs are hatched by the warmth of the spring, and a new army follows on its march.

About two weeks since these pests made their first appearance in that section, being then about an eighth of an inch in length, and having the appearance of sand crickets. They grow rapidly and are very voracious, destroying everything in their way. For miles the track of the railroad is black with these destroying insects, the ties and rails being hidden from view by the thousands perched thereon. Salt Lake City has been cleared of vegetation before by these pests, and in each case the countless hosts have made their first appearance to the north and west of the city, devastating the fields and gardens when on their way to the south and westward. Two years since such a scourge swept over the city, destroying every green thing, even to the growth of wood and vine of the previous season. Millions of the insects perished in the lake, for it seems nothing turns them when on their destructive march. In a day the beautiful gardens and orchards of the city were left as bare of verdure as though a fire had swept over them.

DISASTER.

Terrible Explosion at the Ferndale Colliery, England.

The explosion which took place in the Ferndale colliery, England, on Thursday morning, the 10th inst., has not been attended with such fatal results as was at first anticipated, but still is of such a character as to stamp it as a most appalling one, inasmuch as fifty-three poor fellows have been hurried into eternity without a moment's warning, and who but a short time before were in the full enjoyment of health and vigor. The shaft is about three hundred yards in depth, and the colliery is divided into three districts, namely, the Rhondda, Blaenllecha, and Duffryn, and at the time of the explosion there were nearly six hundred men in the three districts.

The explosion took place in the Duffryn district, and upwards of one hundred men were at work when the catastrophe occurred, which is now supposed to have been occasioned by a large fall of the roof, and the large escape of gas by some means became ignited, and those who were uninjured escaped to the surface. Up to last night forty-four bodies were brought to the surface, some of which were frightfully burned, while others appeared to have died from suffocation. The recovery of the bodies was prevented in the afternoon by some part of the working taking fire, to extinguish which it was found necessary to wall in the fire, and this, as a matter of course, occupied some little time, and from yesterday evening up to 10 o'clock this morning no bodies were brought to the surface.

Hundreds of persons from the adjoining places arrived at the pit this morning, it being known that these nine poor fellows were still in there working. Soon after 10 o'clock the signal was given for the cage to ascend, and on reaching the surface the lifeless corpse of another poor fellow was exposed. The body was discovered to be that of Evan Richards, a married man, making the total number brought up fifty-three, and eight are still left in the pit, but it is expected their bodies will be recovered this day. Messrs. Davis, the owners of the colliery, provide the coffins for the dead, but we are unable to say how the widows and fatherless children will be provided for in future.

PRUSSIA.

What is Understood by Religious Liberty.

The *Avenir*, of Berlin, publishes a letter from an inhabitant of that town giving a singular idea of the manner in which religious liberty is understood in Prussia. In the month of September last a son was born to the writer, who resolved not to have it baptized; but as, according to the Prussian law, Christian parents cannot deprive their children of that rite, the father made a declaration to the effect that he left the Church. The Consistory, however, objected that as the father was a Christian at the moment of the birth, the parent could not escape the obligations in question; the case went before a tribunal, which gave judgment in favor of the Consistory, and decided that the ceremony should be performed, notwithstanding the opposition of the father, as soon as a guardian could be found. Some weeks later an individual, a complete stranger to the family, presented himself in that capacity, and declared that he would exercise all the rights which the law conferred on him as a legal protector of the child. The father energetically refused to submit, and now informs all whom it may concern that he will resist any violation of his domicile. He remarks, in terminating his letter, that there is little difference between the abduction of young Mortara at Rome, and the arbitrary act with which he is himself menaced in the "State of Intelligence," as the Prussians love to designate their country.

SWINDLING IN FRANCE.—The Paris *Figaro* gives an account of a charge of swindling just tried before the Tribunal of Correctional Police. Count Raynold de Choiseul engaged in 1868 M. Bosch to raise for him a sum of 250,000 francs on mortgage, and at the same time promised to leave with the latter 50,000 francs of the money, with which he was to found a banking-house, and on which interest at the rate of 10 per cent. was to be paid. Bosch procured the money, but the Count then refused to take it, probably thinking the conditions too onerous, and the project was not carried out. However, some time after, the Count was again in want of money, and handed to Bosch bills to the amount of 15,000 francs to get discounted, but from that moment he was never able to obtain either the cash or the return of the securities, and now took the present proceedings to recover the one or the other. Bosch maintained that the 15,000 francs were a part of the 50,000 francs which the Count had undertaken to advance, and that money to that amount had been already expended in the preliminary outlay for the establishment of the proposed association. The Tribunal considered that no fraudulent intention had been proved, and dismissed the case.

REVERDY JOHNSON.—The following note from Reverdy Johnson has appeared in the Boston *Post*:—

"BALTIMORE, June 19, 1869.—My Dear Sir:—I have your note of the 16th, and thank you for it. I think I shall write upon the Claims Convention; but if I do, I shall certainly not offend diplomatic propriety. Mr. Sumner's unjust and unkind insinuations in his speech as to the motives of Mr. Seward and myself in hastening the negotiations, I cannot suffer to be unanswered. Nor can I fail to let the public know what his opinion upon the subject was when I was appointed. If I write anything, I will send you a copy. I am gratified to know that my course in England has your approval, and remain, with sincere regard, your obedient servant,

"REVERDY JOHNSON.

"George W. Searle, Esq., Boston."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

There was but one case before the Court this morning, which was that of a colored man named George Rickets, charged with assault and battery. It was alleged against him that several officers went to his house to arrest him upon a complaint, and he resisted them, rushing at one of them with a razor, and being prevented from using it by being shot in the shoulder by some one behind him. On the other hand, he alleged that the officer refused to produce his warrant when it was demanded, and therefore declined to go with him, and when it was attempted to force him, he defended himself. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, June 23, 1869.

The official announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury that in future the gold sales and bond purchases would be made semi-monthly instead of semi-weekly, beginning with the 1st proximo, has given general satisfaction. According to this plan, one million of gold will be sold on every alternate Thursday, commencing on July 8, and one million of bonds purchased on every alternate Thursday, commencing on July 1. Meanwhile it is asked what is he to do with his large surplus of gold? The law restricts his purchases of bonds to one per cent. per annum of the public debt, which point will be reached by the purchase of $600,000 to-day. He cannot buy greenbacks or three per cents., because the law prohibits any contraction of the currency beyond the limit mentioned. The only course to pursue is to wait for a modification of the law by Congress, and until that time we may expect a continuance, if not an advance, in the present rates of gold.

The loan market continues easy at 5@6 per cent., and discounts at 6@8 per cent. for prime business paper. The demand is quite moderate to-day so far. Government bonds are dull and slightly weak.

Gold is quiet and steady at 137¼.

The transactions at the Stock Board were limited, and prices were stronger.

State and City loans were steady at yesterday's quotations. Lehigh gold loan closed at 92½@93.

Reading Railroad was in more active demand, and sold up to 49¾, b. o., closing at 49¼; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56½; Philadelphia and Erie at 32; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 44½, b. o.; and Catawissa preferred at 31¾, s. o.

Canal shares were quiet, but prices were firmer; sales of Lehigh Navigation at 31¾; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 20¼, b. o.

In Bank and Passenger Railway shares there is nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$100 City 6s, Old	94¾	200 sh N Carbondale	2		
$500 City 6s, New		10 sh Mech Bk	32¾		
d bill	100	100 sh Read R	b30.	49¾	
$2500 do	c&p. 100	20	do	trf.	49¾
$1000 do	d bill 100	100	do	s30wn.	49¾
$1000 Leh V new bs.	94	100	do	49¾	
$5000 N Penna 6s	90¾	27	do	trf.	49
$2000 Leh Gold 1	92¾	100	do	b5&1.	49¼
25 sh Oil C. & A R.	44½	200	do	1s·49	3-16
5 sh Penna R.	56¾	100

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

DISGRACEFUL REPUBLICAN DIPLOMACY.

From the N. Y. World.

If any proof be needed to satisfy sober and serious persons of the utter inability of the Republican party to manage wisely, or even respectably, the foreign affairs of the United States, it is furnished in a small volume of some sixty pages, just published in London, and containing copies of the correspondence respecting the Alabama claims between this Government and that of Great Britain.

By the Republican party, in this connection, we mean that party as organized and expressed in the Federal Government—the men it places in the executive and legislative branches, in the Cabinet, and in the Senate, to control foreign affairs, and the influences which, as a political organization having the responsibility of administration, it throws around its representatives.

A political party, soliciting and obtaining the reins of power, is as much responsible for the harmonious working of its common agents in the Cabinet and Congress as it is for the doctrines it fabricates and places upon the statute-book in the form of laws or treaties. And if that party puts one of its members in the Department of State, for example, and makes another to be Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Senate, and the two cannot, or will not, labor together in harmony for the general good of the republic, it is evidence of the inability of the party to wisely and successfully conduct that branch of the public business.

The volume before us demonstrates that the treaty repudiated by the Republican party, through the Senate, contains the substantive propositions, and no others, demanded of England by the Republican party through the executive branch of the Government. There is no possibility of dispute or misunderstanding on this point. What Mr. Seward, as Secretary of State, and Mr. Evarts, as Attorney-General—two among the more intelligent of the Republican party, and two in the Cabinet chiefly responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs—invented, formulized, and reformulized, as a proper adjustment of our English differences, and induced Great Britain to accept, upon the representation that it would be satisfactory to the treaty-making power of the United States, Messrs. Sumner, Fessenden, Anthony, Trumbull, and all their Republican associates in the Senate, indignantly disowned and spit upon. The evidence furnished by this volume is not only that Mr. Seward caused the London Foreign Office to be assured that the draft of the convention signed in January, 1869, was acceptable to the President and his Cabinet advisers, but would be ratified by the Senate. This is clearly to be implied from Mr. Seward's conversation with Mr. Thornton, which the latter transmitted to his own Government, under date of November 30, 1868, as an inducement for throwing overboard the treaty of the previous November, and arranging a new one on the basis proposed by Seward and drafted (as rumor in this country has it) by Mr. Evarts. It was clearly the threatened rejection by the Senate of the November convention, and the promised ratification by the Senate of the January convention, which obtained the latter from Lord Clarendon.

It therefore becomes material to inquire by whom and where Mr. Seward was authorized to make the representations he did to the English Government in respect to the forthcoming action of the Senate. To what Senators did he submit the proposed modifications of the November convention which Lord Clarendon subsequently accepted? It is not possible that he made the representations to Mr. Thornton without conference with his Republican party associates in the Senate. "Consent to some modifications of the (November) convention which would render it acceptable to the Senate!" That is the language of Seward to Thornton.

This representation involves the whole executive department, because Seward says to Thornton not only that Mr. Reverdy Johnson had, in concluding the November convention, disobeyed his instructions, but that "the President and his (Seward's) colleagues" were of opinion that the November treaty would not, but the proposed modifications would, meet the approval of the Senate.

And right here is touched a very important point in this business, and one that certain Republican journals have much exploited, which is, that a foreign government, in negotiating a treaty with our executive, is bound to take warning of the constitutional control the Senate has over treaties. Lord Clarendon did take warning, and obtained assurances that the work he was doing would be ratified by the Senate. Could the London Foreign Office go beyond or behind the statements of the American Secretary of State in this matter? Could he assume that he was dealing with persons whose accuracy or integrity could not be relied upon, or who were not trusted by their own government? Could he utilize the *fact* that the Republican party, in full Federal power in the United States, was then, as it is now, broken up into roving, quarrelling, pillaging bands of bandits, without coherence, sense, or shame enough to stand together in the face of a foreign nation? Does any one up to this hour know specifically what Grant's administration wishes or seeks from England in respect to the Alabama? What are Mr. Motley's instructions? Read the leading Republican journals in this city, and decide if you can!

We confess that the perusal of the volume before us, together with the recent speech of Lord Clarendon—so calm and clear, so precise and sure in expression, so firm and dignified and yet so friendly, so indicative of the breeding of a statesman and a gentleman, in which respect it contrasts so sharply with the bold language of Sumner—makes us doubt if it be possible for the Republican party to safely, wisely, and honorably adjust our pending differences with England.

Nothing could exceed the friendly disposition of the British negotiators in their arrangements with Mr. Reverdy Johnson. In fact, we had our own way throughout. Seward not only dictated the treaty, but revised it when made. Negotiations seriously began between Lord Stanley and Mr. Reverdy Johnson on the twentieth day of October of last year. Nine days thereafter, the latter presented the basis thereof, as received from Seward by cable. After a lapse of eight days more, the proposition of Seward, with no substantial modification, as Mr. Johnson thought, was put in treaty form; and November 10 the convention was signed. Two days later, Mr. Reverdy Johnson writes to Lord Stanley to the effect that he had "just received a telegraphic message from Mr. Seward, saying:—*'Claims convention entirely acceptable*, except as to the place of meeting, and that it is essential to its approval by the Senate that the place be Washington and not London.'"

To this suggested change Lord Stanley agreed.

This being done, Lord Stanley writes to Mr. Thornton:—"I was under the impression, which was also shared in by Mr. Johnson, that the convention which had been signed, being in accordance with his instructions as construed by him, would meet with the approval of the United States Government."

Before long, Mr. Seward comes to the conclusion that the "claims convention" is not entirely acceptable. What induced the change of opinion? He so writes to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, and transmits the desired modifications, and Lord Clarendon concedes, for a second time, substantially everything Seward asks, under the implied if not express understanding that it would meet the approval of the Senate. The new treaty was signed in January of this year, and the instrument rejected by every Republican vote in the Senate! Messrs. Seward and Evarts could not secure a Senator for the convention they had caused the English Ministry to believe would be ratified by the Senate.

But this is not all, nor the worst! In March last, after President Grant had taken power, and before the convention was acted on by the Senate, Mr. Reverdy Johnson sends a note to Lord Clarendon, from which we make this extract:—

"My Government believes, as I am now advised, that it has a claim of its own upon her Majesty's Government, because of the consequences resulting from a premature recognition of the Confederates during our late war, and from the fitting out of the Alabama and other similar vessels in her Majesty's ports, and from their permitted entrance into other ports to be refitted and provisioned during their piratical cruise."

Here was a third amendment to the much-amended convention; but before it could be considered, news came in London of the rejection of the wholeinstrument.

If anything exists in the books or in the tradition of diplomacy more disgraceful to a nation than this conduct of the Republican party in power in its treatment of a foreign nation is to the United States, we are yet to know what and where it is. It will be impossible for a high-toned American to read, without emotions of anger and mortification, this record, as given in the volume referred to, of the disgraceful selfishness, personal rivalry, bickering, jealousy, and absence of all sense of national honor among the Republican politicians then in power, and who were charged with the management in the Cabinet and Senate of our foreign affairs.

MILL AND BUSHNELL ON FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

From the N. Y. Times.

It is a fortunate thing that the discussion of one of the most serious questions of the age has at length been taken out of the hands of platform spouters and rather weak young women, and has been carefully taken up by two of the leading spirits of England and America.

Stuart Mill is now confessedly the foremost intellect in the field of both abstract and economic investigation in Great Britain. No one has done more in Europe to clear up to the popular mind the science of political economy, and no living writer has better analyzed the proper functions of government. His researches in philosophy and metaphysics have aided to form a school of thought which exerts now a prodigious influence over the intellect of England. His recent career as a practical legislator and reformer has increased the popular interest in whatever he writes or says; and his well-known profound sympathy with our Union and with all that is first in America makes him listened to even more attentively here than in his own country.

He approaches, however, in his present theme, "The Subjection of Women," a subject on which he has thus far contributed but little to the thought of the age. It is one, also, not entirely adapted to his genius. It is doubtful if he has studied the influence and interplay of social and personal forces, as he has economic or metaphysical principles. Nor is the study of the historical derivation of the institutions and customs of this day as much his field as many other branches of investigation. He enters on the matter, however, with a zest and fire which alone will make his book read wherever the question of woman's position and rights is even thought of, and he treats it, it need not be said, with a style as limpid and clear as is his usual current of thought.

His opponent, Rev. Dr. Bushnell, is a clergyman well known among religious thinkers through both England and America. Though not a logician, like Mr. Mill, he has the intuition of genius, and often sees at once conclusions which the slow reason of investigators is long in reaching. His field is especially the analysis and comprehension of personal character, of the profound moral forces of human life; his imagination is one of the highest and purest which has ever been shown in theological and religious writing, and his style, in our judgment, is unequaled by any American sermonizer. Fortunately for his treatment of this subject, he has a wide and liberal estimate, possessed by few clergymen, of the social power which may be wielded by women, both in dress, art, literature, and society. He enters on the subject, too, with a profound interest; and his title is as bold as his antagonist's "Women's Suffrage, or the Reform against Nature."

Singularly enough, the logician does not show as much art in the first presenting of his case as the clergyman.

Mr. Mill, who evidently writes under a strong personal feeling, is too hot in the beginning and plunges at once into his conclusion, calling women immediately "slaves," and alluding to them as "slaves" in repeated instances, so as rather to offend the unbiased reader, by being forced to a conclusion for which he is not at all prepared. Dr. Bushnell, on the other hand, with more rhetorical skill, admits the many wrongs and injustices practised against women, avows his readiness to give them under marriage all and entire possession of their property, and protect them in it, and is quite willing that they should enter many professions and pursuits now closed to them. But all this he allows, in order to give more force to his conclusion, of the great and terrible damage threatened to society from admitting them to the right of suffrage. We have not space here to give the points of his argument. They are certainly most serious and weighty; powerful, however, mainly as profound and deep-reaching statements rather than logical arguments. They rest mainly on the point which Mr. Mill most contests, or at least maintains is not proven, "the subject nature of women," not an inferior nature, but such a constitution as unfits her to govern. Dr. Bushnell dreads, most of all, the unsexing woman by this reform, or stimulating her unnaturally, so as to destroy her charm, and tend to weaken marriage. Mr. Mill, on the other hand, maintains that no legislation can change nature, and that we do not know yet what woman's nature is; and that her higher intellectual and political position will tend to make marriage what in the most civilized countries it now is rapidly approaching—a partnership between equals.

Mill seems to have somewhat wandered from the true history of law in making woman's subjection in marriage a relic of slavery; it is, as is well known, rather a relic of *tutelage*, or the *patria patistas*—the father's power. After his opening, however, the great English philosopher's presentation of his theme is exceedingly, subtle and powerful. His account of woman's position in marriage under English Common Law is one of the most vigorous statements ever made of this matter. The relations of the man and woman under the "subject theory" are analyzed with remarkable skill, and the picture of man given—especially of the British husband—will startle American readers.

His reasons for allowing absolute equality to women under law and custom and politics are exceedingly strongly put, so that the grand case of women's suffrage seems now fairly laid before the jury of the civilized world by these two great advocates.

THE CONFUSION IN OUR POLITICAL PARTIES—SIGNS OF A PRESIDENTIAL SCRUB RACE.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The signs of the times foreshadow a Presidential scrub race in 1872. The Republican party is falling to pieces, like the empire of Alexander after his grand winding-up course of carousals in the debaucheries of Babylon. The Democratic party, seedy and bewildered, is adrift, and all the isms of the last forty years, with some new ones, are coming into the foreground. The old Republican party which came into power with Jefferson, flourished say a quarter of a century, when (in 1824), having no longer a regular opposition party to fight, it was broken up in the Presidential scrub race between Adams, Jackson, Crawford, and Clay. So the Republican party of the present time, which first distinctly cropped out in the anti-slavery third party vote which defeated Clay and elected Polk in 1844, we may say has fulfilled its term of twenty-five years, and having done its appointed work is falling into decay and dissolution.

The parallel will hold good in another relation. As the administration of Monroe was "the era of good feeling," so the administration of Grant is "peace"—"let us have peace." He goes for peace at home and abroad; he is not ambitious for another term, and he has no choice for the succession. He is content with his good fortune; he has done the best he could do for his party; he will execute the laws of Congress; he will not trouble himself with the hazards of any startling enterprises; he will "jog on—jog on" in a quiet fashion, enjoy his cigar when he can by the wayside, and leave Congress, his party, and the succession to take care of themselves. If called upon to serve another term, he will not decline; if called upon to give way, he will gladly do so. He does not care the toss of a copper whether it is to be Grant, or Colfax, or Sumner, Butler, or some new man not yet dreamed of, for 1872. And so various radical leaders and aspirants are beginning to lay their pipe, and mine and countermine for the succession. The do-nothing and care-nothing policy of the administration makes it "a free fight," and the weakness of the Cabinet leaves the balance of power among the party leaders in Congress.

But having nothing to rally upon, no stirring battle-cry, no new issue touching the public pulse, the dominant party is beginning to dissolve, and all sorts of queer things are showing their heads or sprouting up in this stagnating morass of party politics. The women's rights people are forming a disturbing political faction; the temperance people are organizing for independent political action; the anti-Masons and other anti-secret society reformers are combining as if for another effort like that under William Wirt, of 1836; and there are not wanting signs of a religious Protestant coalition against the Catholics, somewhat analogous to the Know Nothing movement of fourteen years ago, which, culminating in "Live Oak George," "went up like the rocket and came down like the stick." Then, again, behind Mr. Sumner there is a Republican movement afoot to capture the Irish vote on the Alabama claims, while in this city there is an active clique at work to capture the German vote on lager beer. But in numbers the most powerful, the movements of the trades unions towards political combinations of labor against capital are the most ominous. These trades unions have been wonderfully multiplied and extended within the last two or three years, and the Eight-hour law of Congress in regard to Government workmen is a recognition of their political strength. They hold to-day the political balance of power in this country, and, from present appearances, they are drifting into hostility to the negro equality programme of the administrtion.

All these movements are operating to the demoralization of the Republican party, and the Democrats, convinced of their own weakness, are looking hopefully upon these disorders in the enemy's camp. Some of the old Copperhead leaders of the West, moreover, made wise from sore experience, are proposing to cast their dead men and dead issues overboard, and so to enlarge their articles of faith as to take in half the Republican party. In the South they are out-bidding the carpet-baggers for the negro vote, and in the East they are ready for anything which promises the overthrow of radical despotism. At the same time Chief Justice Chase, in his tour of the Southern States, is gaining golden opinions from all the anti-radical Southern elements, and, plank by plank, is building up a strong Democratic platform for 1872. It is possible, however, that his good work in this direction will result rather in breaking up than in consolidating the Democracy of the North, and in giving us two or three Presidential candidates instead of one from that side of the house; for in the great Tammany Convention the fatal objection to Mr. Chase was that his nomination, even if followed by his election, would be the dissolution of the party.

We have yet, however, three years to run to the next Presidential campaign, and the chapter of events in the interval may so change the grouping of the kaleidoscope as to render the success or defeat of the administration party a moral certainty. From the signs of the times, however, the two great parties will be broken up into factions, and the isms will be conspicuous among them, and factions and isms will be mixed up in the most amusing and ridiculous scrub race in all the ins and outs and ups and downs of American politics.

TROUBLE IN THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The primary need of our whole country is peace—no mere armed truce, no whitewashing of unhealed sores, not simply a transfer of the civil war to new fields for its prosecution by less destructive weapons, but genuine, pervading, unbroken, enduring peace. If the United States are to be thoroughly prosperous, to rejoice in bounteous harvests, general plenty, and a rapid increase of intelligence, efficiency, and wealth, they must cease to be the arena whereon embittered factions display their mutual, implacable hate, and struggle for each other's annihilation.

These truths are so palpable that all admit and the great majority insist on them. "Let us have peace!" said the President; and so say one and all. But how?

There are those whose panacea is Andy Johnson's since discarded countersign—"Loyal men, white or black, must rule America." Just disfranchise and proscribe every one who rendered aid or comfort to the late Rebellion—let none of them vote or hold even the pettiest office—and let those who were faithful throughout to the Union rule everything and have everything, and perfect peace, with general thrift, will be assured.

Others would enfranchise all the Rebels and disfranchise all the blacks, putting the latter completely under the heel of the former. Only give the South fully over to Toombs, and Forrest, Harry Hays & Co., let them carry their several States with a rush, as they carried Georgia and Louisiana for Seymour and Blair, let them suppress the negroes as they did the Louisiana Convention in '66, or expel them from all civil trusts, as they did from the Georgia Legislature in '68, and we shall have peace—such as we had from 1830 to 1860. To this end it is only necessary that the Republicans should allow their foremost men to be butchered, as Henderson, Dostee, etc., were in New Orleans, or pitched out of office, neck and heels, as Turner and others were last year, at Atlanta, and we may grow cotton at the rate of millions of tons per annum, restore the balance of trade, and swim in a sea of wealth and luxury.

Our programme differs radically, as is well known, from either of the foregoing. It is summed up in four words—Universal Amnesty; Impartial Suffrage. We proclaimed it directly after President Lincoln's assassination, when it cost us many friends; we have stood by it through evil and good report, bating no jot of heart or hope when its adoption seemed impossible, and never losing faith in the "sober second thought" of the American people. And now, when our platform has received the approval of Governor Brownlow on the one hand, and prominent Rebels on the other, have we not ample reason to thank God and take courage?

Yet there is still trouble at the South, and more in Georgia than in any other State. The root of bitierness is the expulsion of the colored members from her Legislature last year, or, rather, the spirit which impelled that expulsion. The Rebels there are quite as willing to be enfranchised and rendered eligible to office as we are to have them; but they want the blacks under their feet, and repel all peace which does not involve that consummation. In other words, they still cherish the fundamental idea which made them disunionists and Rebels in 1861. We do not mean that all who were once Rebels do so, for many of those realize that there was a Gettysburg in 1863, an Appomattox in 1865, and that this is 1869; but enough remain untaught and untèachable by the logic of events to keep the South in turmoil and rob the country of the natural, legitimate results of the Rebellion's conclusive overthrow.

The last Legislature of Georgia, at a time when Seymour and Blair's election was confidently anticipated, expelled the colored members of either House. The few blacks who held executive offices were thereupon cited before the courts to show why they should not be ousted as constitutionally ineligible. The litigation has at length been carried up to the highest State Court, whose judgment upholds the eligibility of the blacks. Such a case is not appealable to the Federal Courts: so here is the end of it. What next?

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says, Never give up! The highest court having affirmed that the Constitution makes the blacks citizens, while the Code declares all citizens eligible to office, the *Constitutionalist* asks:—

"What is to prevent the Legislature from repealing that part of the Code which invests all citizens with a right to office, and then passing a law prohibiting the negro from holding any State office?"

A legislative body, as all know, is the final judge of the election and qualification of its own members, hence the *Constitutionalist* makes these deductions:—

"So the result of this Supreme Court decision comes to this:—White and the few other negroes elected to office have temporary authority to hold their positions. The negroes elected to the General Assembly cannot get back, because the Supreme Court has nothing to do in their cases, judgment in the matter resting solely with the two houses. If the General Assembly should repeal the debatable statutes of the Code presumed to have a bearing upon this matter, the vexed question would be put beyond dispute, and Georgia still stand as a State governed by white men, Brown and McCay to the contrary notwithstanding."

—This is very childish, but it is also very mischievous. We must hope that the Georgia "Conservatives" have better guides than the *Constitutionalist*, and that their action will prove it.

THE MISTAKE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The works of supererogation which the administration is now performing to aid Spain in restoring her despotic rule in Cuba, impart new force to the considerations often urged in these columns.

Spain is now in the throes of a protracted revolution. Though her ancient institutions have been overthrown, and her old dynasty driven into exile, nobody can conjecture what system of government will be finally set up in their stead. Is there any fundamental principle of international law which forbids a large foreign dependency of such a crumbling power to follow the example of the so-called mother country, to throw off its feeble though galling chains and choose a government for itself? Especially this republic ought not to intervene to compel Cuba to link her destiny to the sinking fortunes of a European despotism, whose traditional jealousy of this country has ceased to be dangerous only because the nation which cherishes it is no longer formidable.

Both Cuba and the United States would be benefited by the admission of the former to the American Union at the earliest suitable moment. We have long had an eye upon the Gem of the Antilles. It lies right under our lee, it is the key of the Gulf, and we need it as a station for our navy and our commercial marine in the West Indies. The chief reason why in years past our people have not unanimously demanded that their Government should embrace every fair opportunity to take possession of this island, was our sectional controversies over negro slavery. That stumbling-block to unanimity of sentiment on this subject has been swept away forever. The path is now clear, and national opinion demands that the United States move forward and extend their beneficent sway over Cuba so soon as a majority of its inhabitants invoke it. Meanwhile our traditional policy, and a decent respect for free institutions, forbid that the leading power in the Western Hemisphere should put forth its mailed hand to crush a people struggling to throw off a hated foreign yoke.

Beyond all question, it is the mismanaged Alabama imbroglio which is driving the administration into a false position on Cuban affairs. Mr. Fish is afraid that sympathy for the Cuban republicans may furnish Lord Clarendon with an argument for repudiating Mr. Sumner's sentimental rule of consequential damages in the Alabama case. But that rule has already been repudiated by the great majority of the American people, and we trust that our State Department and Mr. Motley are too wise to dream of trying to enforce it; and to any argument of the British Secretary drawn from this source it would be sufficient for our envoy to reply, in diplomatic phraseology, that it is none of your business what the American Government and people think, say, or do in regard to Cuba, for that subject does not belong to the matters we now have in hand.

The administration should retrace its steps in this Cuban business. Leaving our people to express their sympathies towards the struggling patriots in such proper modes as they see fit, General Grant should await the opportune moment for active intervention in behalf of the republican cause in that island, and should avail himself of it with decision.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
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WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 25, 1868.

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It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
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AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
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FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
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THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
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CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
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Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
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For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p5

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THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
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The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, June 24, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—
PEREIRE.....Ducheene.....Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE.....Rousseau.....Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....Lemarie.....Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmount.....Saturday, June 12
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85
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(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$88
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
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EVERY SATURDAY,
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THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
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T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 7

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28] Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
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HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown, D. C.
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FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, June 26, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 29, at 10 A. M.
City of Antwerp, Saturday, July 3, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, July 10, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 | STEERAGE.....$35
To London.....105 | To London.....40
To Paris.....115 | To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 | Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 | Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15, BROADWAY, N. Y.
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NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
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5 25 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
2 25 No. 132 South Wharves.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
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2 17] No. 818 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 513 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT
In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.
MERCHANT & CO.,
4 29 2m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.
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ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
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PASSPORTS PROCURED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO CLEANSE YOUR HOUSE.
WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
WASHING AND CLEANSING POWDER
Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
W. H. BOWMAN, Sole Agent,
22 6m No. 1155 FRANKFORD Road.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 200 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 15

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The progress of this through line of railway from the Chesapeake bay to the Ohio river continues uninterrupted, and within a comparatively short period of time another great iron chain will unite the East and the West. Starting from Richmond, the present eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, the line traverses a northwesterly course to Gordonsville, the junction with the Orange, Alexandria, and Manassas Railroad, 76 miles, thence southwestwardly 129 miles to Covington, making 205 miles of the road now in actual operation. In addition to this, it is expected that 20 miles more will be completed early next month, and the cars running to the White Sulphur Springs.

Thus far every portion of the work has been carefully guarded, and the road is one of the very best in the United States. The country between Richmond and Covington is exceedingly rich in mineral and agricultural lands, as well as in fine timber, and bids fair to become, at no very remote period, a vast manufacturing region; but the late war has impoverished many of the families along the route, and prevented the local trade of the road from increasing with that rapidity that would have marked its growth under more favorable circumstances. As the case was, however, the reports of the company for the past year, which we have been allowed to examine, were highly encouraging, and clearly exhibit the importance of the prompt completion of this line of railway in the future development of the whole country. Although the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is a Southern institution, it will play its part in the vast trade drama of the nation, and prove of greater interest to the North than may now be imagined. It will open up a mighty region stored with wealth, and facilitate the transportation of passengers and freight to the West through a beautiful, interesting, and picturesque country, over easier grades than any of its rivals possesses, while it will furnish another grand outlet for the extraordinary products of the West to the seaboard. In every aspect this new route is important, and it is gratifying to learn how readily capitalists are taking hold of it for investment. The trade of the line from Richmond to Covington during the past year was quite satisfactory, and shows what the enormous results of the traffic of this road will be when it is completed to the Ohio river. The receipts in 1868 were $524,339-26.

The travel of this season will be much larger than last, and the earnings, it is predicted, will be nearly double those of 1868. The extension to the White Sulphur Springs will greatly facilitate pleasure-seekers and invalids in reaching the Hot, White Sulphur, Rockbridge Bath, Rockbridge Alum, Bath Alum, Red Sweet, Old Sweet, the Healing, and other celebrated springs of Virginia, and build up a travel never before known in that famous portion of the Old Dominion. By the completion of this link, passengers leaving Philadelphia in the midnight train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, reach the Hot, Healing, and White Sulphur Springs in time for supper the next evening. The distance from this city to Covington, via Baltimore, Washington, and Gordonsville, is 393 miles, and from 15 to 25 miles further west nearly all the celebrated Virginia springs are reached. The revenue from passengers from October 1, 1867, to May 31, 1868, was 11 per cent. *less* than for the corresponding months of the previous year, while from June 1 to September 30, 1868, they were 17 per cent. *more* than for the corresponding period of 1867.

The following table, taken from the report of a distinguished engineer, will serve to illustrate the advantage which the Chesapeake and Ohio road will have over any railroad crossing the Allegheny mountains. The *Engineer* says:—

"To give a clear idea of the rapid decrease of the effective power of a locomotive as the grade increases, the following table is given showing the net weight (in tons of two thousand pounds) which can be drawn by a twenty-four ton engine with eight drawing wheels, on different grades from a level to one hundred and twenty feet per mile:—

FEET PER MILE.

Grade	Level	10	20	30	40	50	60
Weight	616	408	307	243	202	168	144
Grade	Level	70	80	90	100	110	120
Weight	616	126	112	100	90	82	74

"Some idea may be formed of the relative cost of transportation over grades by a glance at this table."

Whilst the Baltimore and Ohio road has several miles of 116 feet grade, this road has none coming eastward, between Covington and the Ohio, over 29½ feet to the mile, and only 10 miles of that grade. For 200 miles from the Ohio to the western base of the Allegheny there is no grade over 20 feet to the mile. Sixty per cent. of the whole line is straight; on the curved portion the minimum radius is 1000 feet, and of this minimum there are only 2½ miles, scarcely one per cent. of the whole distance.

The James River and Kanawha Canal, commencing at Richmond, is finished and in operation to Buchanan, 47 miles below Covington, and on this section a considerable amount of work has been done. The present road follows the waters of James river 14 miles. There is, therefore, required only the completion of 33 miles of canal to perfect a line of transportation from the Ohio river to Norfolk, via Richmond, for such tonnage as requires the lowest rates of charge.

From Richmond to the base of the Blue Ridge the country is well adapted to the growth of tobacco and all cereals, and contains a good deal of valuable pine and oak timber. The counties of Albemarle, Orange, and Nelson, lying at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge, are admirably adapted in soil and climate for the grape and fruits of all kinds, besides the staple crops above mentioned.

When the road crosses the Blue Ridge it enters the Shenandoah Valley, and is the outlet for several of the finest counties of that valley, whose staple productions are wheat, rye, corn, oats, hay, beef cattle, hogs, and stock of all kinds. These are the fruits of the soil, but the mountains which bound this valley contain inexhaustible quantities of limestone, manganese and iron ore, with an abundant supply of water-power. Passing beyond this iron district, the road enters the region of mineral springs before referred to, in numbers, variety, and quality unsurpassed by any in the world for their established curative properties. This district is interspersed with rich valleys, and is susceptible of being made valuable for sheep raising.

Passing Covington, on the Jackson river, and crossing the Allegheny mountains, the road enters another fine agricultural and grazing district, and on to the waters which flow into the Ohio, it traces the valleys of the Greenbrier and New rivers for many miles, and of the Great Kanawha until its western terminus is gained on the Ohio. The New river country is remarkable for the great growth and variety of its timber.

The valley of the Great Kanawha is remarkable for fertility and mineral wealth. Its soil has cultivated corn for eighty years without intermission and without the aid of manure, and still yields abundantly. Below the surface is an inexhaustible supply of salt water, from which are now made one and a half million bushels of salt per annum, while the adjacent hills on either side are filled with cannel, splint, and bituminous coal in great abundance and of the finest quality. The coal deposits lie horizontally, and in veins varying from three feet to fifteen feet in thickness. The splint coal is free from sulphur, and is most valuable for smelting purposes. The relative position of coal and iron on this road is such that coal may be carried east to the iron, or the ore may be carried west to the coal, with facility.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Last evening, about half-past 6 o'clock, a fire broke out in the oil store of D. W. Hurlburt, No. 240 Arch street. The flames were confined to the first floor and basement. Mr. Hurlburt valued his stock of oils, chiefly linseed and lubricating oils, at $10,000. He has an insurance of $7000 in Eastern companies, which will fully cover his loss. The building is owned by John F. Kelly. The damage done to it will probably amount to $500, upon which there is an insurance of $2000 in the Royal, of Liverpool. Another policy of a like amount, in the Green Tree, of this city, was recently cancelled. The store had been closed but a few minutes when the fire was discovered. Its origin is mysterious. The clerk, who was the last person to leave the establishment, states that the only fire used about the premises was in a coal oil lamp in the office. This he extinguished before he left.

—The following order relative to the police department of the city has been issued from the Mayor's office, bearing date June 22:—

First. The Detective Department, together with its Chief, are declared to be a part of the Police Force of the City of Philadelphia, and are subject to the orders of the Chief of Police.

Second. The Chief of the Detectives' Department shall report daily to the Chief of the Police all matters occurring in his department the preceding day, full information of offenses and arrests, and the circumstances attending the same.

Third. No person arrested shall be discharged except by order of the Mayor or Committing Magistrate, nor shall the custody of any prisoner be changed unless by their order or that of the Chief of Police.

Fourth. No rewards or gratuities whatever, whether of money or other valuables, shall be received by any officer, except by express permission of the Mayor, and all tenders of rewards and gratuities shall be promptly reported to the Mayor.

Fifth. All stolen and other property recovered shall be returned as speedily as practicable to the proper owners, except where, by law, the same is to be delivered to the clerk of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions; the same in all cases to be done only by the Chief of Police, a receipt therefor to be taken in a book to be kept for that purpose.

Sixth. A strict compliance with the above, and with the orders of the Chief of Police in connection therewith, will be exacted.

By order of the Mayor.
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
Chief of Police.

—A meeting of carpet manufacturers was held yesterday afternoon, at No. 126 North Third street, in reference to the present difficulty with the weavers respecting wages. James Pollock, Chairman; Robert Doran, Secretary. A resolution was adopted requesting the co-operation of manufacturers paying full prices in the movement for a reduction. Adjourned.

—A match was played yesterday at the ground of the Athletic Club, between the Keystone, of this city, and the Cincinnati Club. The weather was unfavorable and the ground unfit for ball playing, and these drawbacks took from the game much of the interest it would otherwise have had. The Cincinnati won the game by 15 runs. The innings were:—Keystone, 30; Cincinnati, 45.

—During the fire on Arch street last night, some men entered the establishment of Theodore Rue, No. 238 Arch street, adjoining the burning building, and stole a lot of stencils and German silver, valued at $60; also a number of brass keys and checks for baggage.

—Theodore Emergus, seventeen years old, was run over last evening by the Niagara Hose carriage, and was seriously injured internally. He was taken to the Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 137¼.

—General Sickles sails for Spain early next month.

—The Dominion Parliament was yesterday prorogued.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday, were $600,000.

—The Washington Methodists are in favor of lay representation.

—The Government has sold one hundred thousand muskets to the Turks.

—An insane man, named Irons, yesterday shot his wife at Pascoag, R. I., and fled.

—Four rowdies, on Monday night, nearly beat to death Policeman Welsh, of Albany, New York.

—Five negroes are on the Grand Jury in the United States Court of the District of Columbia.

—The American Protestant Association has one hundred and ninety lodges in the United States.

—Richard Johns, a wealthy Baltimorean, blew his brains out at St. Catherines, Canada West, yesterday.

—The Congressional Committee on Ways and Means yesterday passed Promontory Point, going westward.

—Dr. Greenleaf, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Immanuel, Brooklyn, died at his residence yesterday.

—The Iron Mountain Railroad was yesterday opened to Fredericktown, one hundred and five miles from St. Louis.

—The Attorney-General of Missouri gives it as his opinion that the interest on the State debt should be paid in gold.

—Harry Hauck, of Lebanon, has been appointed Deputy State School Superintendent, in the place of E. R. Coburn, deceased.

—There are fourteen candidates to be examined to-morrow for the two vacancies of Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office.

—The members of the Cuban Junta, arrested in New York on Monday, were all admitted to bail yesterday, except Colonel Ryan.

—Samuel Sutton, sentenced to be hanged at Haversack, N. Y., on Friday next, has had his sentence changed to imprisonment for life.

—The Rev. Charles E. Chaney will be tried in Chicago, on July 21, before a board of clergymen, for violation of the discipline of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

—Gresham, editor of a Nashville paper, was attacked by Attorney-General Tuthill at Nashville, yesterday. Tuthill tried to shoot Gresham, and got badly thrashed.

—The captain and cook of the schooner Mary E. Fleming, from Matanzas for Baltimore, died of yellow fever at sea. The schooner is in quarantine at Fortress Monroe.

—Drs. Norris and McNulty and Captain Conant were arrested in New York last night, charged with holding officers' commissions in the regiments being raised for the Cubans.

—Judge Gilmore decided, yesterday, that the foreign insurance agents on trial in the Criminal Court, for acting without a license, were liable to and must pay the fine of $500.

—The Supreme Court of Georgia, sitting at Atlanta, yesterday declared that under the constitution of that State, the Legislature had no authority to fix the social status of the citizens.

—John Bowen was arrested yesterday at Milford, Pa. He was charged with placing the obstructions on the Erie Railroad track which caused the Cavis Rock disaster. Bowen confessed his guilt.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, June 22.—The Viceroy of Egypt arrived here to-day, and is the guest of the Queen at Buckingham Palace, which has been fitted up for his residence. A series of brilliant fetes has been arranged in his honor during his stay in England. He was met at the railway station by the Prince of Wales and others, and, escorted by a large military procession, was conducted through the streets to the palace. The son of the late King of Abyssinia will be sent to India, as this climate proves unfavorable to his health.

The *Star* of to-day praises the United States Government for consistency in taking measures to prevent the departure of filibustering parties for Cuba. It says the sanction of the Attorney-General of the arrest of the Cuban Junta in New York is satisfactory, and the more vigorously the neutrality laws are enforced at the outset, the more easily will the public mind be led in the right direction. Sympathy for a nation struggling for freedom is natural to Americans and Englishmen; but the sooner the people are reminded that a neutral country has duties to accomplish incompatible with sending out privateers and expeditions, the better.

Neutrality is not likely to exist, unless the laws as they now stand are enforced, and when the laws are insufficient they ought to be amended. English lawyers and statesmen may to their own advantage and instruction watch the result of the proceedings instituted in the United States, for the American statute dealing with the subject is almost identical with the English law. The case will form a precedent and policy worth consideration and imitation.

LONDON, June 22.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Shaftesbury gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church bill, to the following effect:—That the surplus Church property shall be a fund from which to grant loans to the Irish peasantry.

BERLIN, June 22.—The session of the Zollverein Parliament terminated to-day. The members assembled at the Royal Castle to receive the closing speech of the King. Mr. Bancroft was the only minister present. The King acknowledged the zeal of the members, and after reviewing the work of the session, he expressed regret that the debates on the tariff reform had failed to produce any definite result; but he hoped for an ultimate agreement of the differing opinions. He expressed his confidence that the session would tend to fortify the bond of common institutions between the German States.

Von Bismark, as Federal Chancellor, declared that the Zollverein Parliament had closed, whereupon the deputies of the South German States withdrew, and the King then delivered his closing speech to the members of the Reichsrath. He complimented them on their zeal and activity, but regretted their failure to complete financial arrangements to meet deficiencies of the budget. He referred to the new naval port at Heppen as a monument showing the energy and intelligence with which for thirteen years the German people had struggled against disorder to perform a great national task.

The lively interest taken by the people on the seaboard in the maritime developments of the Confederation was a reassuring expression of the sentiments of the nation, which, with increasing power, was penetrating all parts of the fatherland; and this, in connection with the agreement and activity of the Federal Government and the National Representatives for the welfare of the country, fortified the confidence of Germany in the maintenance of internal and external peace. The speeches were received with cheers.

MADRID, June 22.—The Republican members of the Cortes are about to issue a manifesto, advising all their supporters to swear allegiance to the Constitution, if positively required. The clergy consider it their policy to reject the oath, as a body.

The Republican demonstration to-day was large, and passed off quietly.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 23	MOON RISES	
SUN SETS	7 34	HIGH WATER	1 39

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES, C. B. DURBOROW, THOMAS L. GILLESPIE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Atalanta	London	New York	June 5
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 8
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 10
Cambria	Glasgow	New York	June 12
New York	Havre	New York	June 12
Bavaria	Hamburg	New York	June 12
Union	Southampton	New York	June 15
Samaria	Liverpool	New York via Bos	June 15
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	June 16
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	June 16
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	June 17

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	June 23
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	June 23
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	June 24
Hermann	New York	Bremen	June 24
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	June 26
Cortez	New York	New Orleans	June 26
Europa	New York	Glasgow	June 26
Lafayette	New York	Havre	June 26
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	June 26
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	June 29
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	June 30
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	July 3
India	New York	Glasgow	July 3

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

North America	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 23
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	June 24
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	June 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Claymont, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Acacia, Robinson, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Br. brig J. Sanderson, Colter, Pictou, N. S., C. C. Van Horn.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Providence, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, New Haven, Sinnickson & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nichols, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Smith, 6 days from Cardenas, with sugar to W. Buzby.
Schr Congress, York, from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr S. E. Safford, Powell, from New York.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, from Boston.
Schr R. J. Mercer, King, from Portsmouth.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of 13 barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of 6 barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 23.—The following boats left here for Philadelphia this morning:—
Atlantic, with lumber to A. D. Cook.
Mary and Eliza, with bark to G. B. Murphy.
John and Annie, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
F. E. Belsher, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
R. W. Hartman, with lumber to Trump & Son.
J. P. Woolverton, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, June 22.—Two barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Flour City, with ice, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, June 2[illegible].—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
H. B. Craig; Ironsides; Malissa; Sarah Malloy; San Jacinto; L. B. Tortier; and Enterprise, all with coal for New York.
Jane Elliott, with coal, for Philadelphia.

MEMORANDA.

Ships Tuscarora, Rowland; Record, Colfer; Sanspareil, McAlpin; Maggie Hammond, Willis; C. H. Southard, Ross; and barque Hannah Morris, Morris, for Philadelphia, were loading at Liverpool 10th inst.
Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 21st inst.
Barque Arctic, Blankhorn, for Philadelphia, was loading at Buenos Ayres 5th ult.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, hence, at Barbados 3d inst., and remained 9th discharging.
Barque Eldorado, Thomason, hence, at Sandham 6th inst. for Stockholm.
Brig Haidee, McDonald, sailed from Kingston, Ja., 29th ult. for Philadelphia, via Port Morant.
Brig Alma, Kruger, hence, at Pillau 5th inst.
Brig Ida, Horner, hence, at Port Spain 23 ult., and sailed 2d inst. for Porto Rico.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, 13 days from Cow Bay, at New York yesterday.
Schr L. M. Warren, Warren, hence, at Boston 21st inst.
Schr Fanny Keating, Daniels, hence for Gardiner, sailed from Holmes' Hole 20th inst.
Schrs S. V. W. Simmons, Williams; E. L. Smith, Smith; and Mary Riley, Riley, from Boston; and Ethan Allen, Blake, from Gardiner, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Holmes' Hole P. M. 19th inst.
Schr Perseverance, Lamb, hence, at St. Johns, P. R., 3d instant.
Schr Avance, for Philadelphia, was at Pernambuco 1st instant.
Schr Easton, Wilson, hence, remained at Kingston, Ja., 8th inst., for Nassau.
Schr Eastern Belle, Killman, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Salem 20th inst.
Schr A. Bursley, Bearse, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 19th inst.
Schr John Johnson, McBride, from Alexandria, at Boston 20th inst.
Schr Rising Sun, Moore, hence, at Richmond 21st inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

With reference to Notice to Mariners No. 89, dated 27th November, 1868, announcing the destruction of the light-house on Itacolomi Point, entrance of river Maranham, South America, information has been received that the light has been re-exhibited since the 29th day of November, 1868.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., June 16, 1869.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4 ⅋

U. S. OFFICE OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, —An appropriation ($50,000) having been made by Congress for purchasing ARTIFICIAL LIMBS FOR OFFICERS of the United States Army and Navy mutilated in the service, applications may now be made, in person or by letter, by officers entitled to the benefit of the act, and who desire the best Artificial Limbs, to Dr. B. FRANK PALMER, Surgeon Artist, No. 1609 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, No. 678 BROADWAY, New York, No. 81 GREEN Street, Boston. Offices for Supplying Army and Navy Officers. 19⅋

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 1037 WALNUT St. 15 12⅋

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, MAJOR J. R. COXE, OF Major-General George B. McClellan's Staff. Subject to Democratic Rules. 6 21 7t

JAMES M. SCOVEL, LAWYER, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made everywhere in New Jersey. 6 12 tf 1

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869. NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, due July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 6 10 3w City Treasurer.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.—PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1869. MATURED CITY LOANS.—The City Loans maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, at this Office, by order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 6 10 3w City Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—FACULTY OF ARTS. The Examination of Candidates for admission will be held at the UNIVERSITY, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d of June, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Students can apply for admission to pursue the full course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or only that portion of it for which the degree of Bachelor of Science is given, or any such portion as the Faculty may sanction. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, 6 18 5t Secretary of the Faculty.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—FACULTY OF ARTS.—The Annual Commencement, for conferring Degrees in the Arts, will be held on THURSDAY, June 24, in the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. The Reverend Clergy, Judges of the United States and State Courts, the Mayor of the City, Select and Common Councils, the Board of Directors and President of the Girard College, the Principal of the Central High School, the candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts, and other graduates of the University, are invited to meet the Faculty in the Foyer of the Academy, at a quarter before 10 o'clock A. M. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary. 6 18 6t

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER, 2 16 Treasurer.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET. This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made. ALFRED C. HARMER, President. MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer. MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street. The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS T. FIRTH, 5 3 60t] Treasurer. NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK CANAL AND RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. A limited amount of these Bonds, guaranteed by the LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, is offered at NINETY PER CENT. The Canal of the Company is 105 miles long. Their Railroad, of the same length, is fast approaching completion, and being principally owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, will open in connection therewith an immense and profitable trade Northward from the Coal Regions to Western and Southern New York and the great Lakes. Apply at LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 303 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, 6 9 19t Treasurer L. V. R. R. Co.

BOARDMAN'S SECOND ANNUAL EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, From Saturday Afternoon, June 26, to Monday, June 28, 1869. Leave Vine Street Wharf Saturday at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic Monday at 7 A. M., June 28. Round Trip, $2·00. 6 14 12t

DRY GOODS. POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS — RICKEY, SHARP & CO., No. 727 CHESNUT Street. — REDUCTION IN DRESS GOODS. — Poplinettes. Japanese Silks. Grey Goods for Suits. Embroidered Grenadines. Lawns. Ginghams. Chintzes. Chocolate Colored Linens. Chocolate Colored Percales. White Goods. Mourning Goods. — RICKEY, SHARP & CO., NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET, 4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Importers and Manufacturers of White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS, Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4⅋

WINDOW GLASS. The subscribers are manufacturing daily, 10,000 feet best quality of AMERICAN WINDOW GLAS They are also constantly receiving importations of FRENCH WINDOW GLASS. Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at LOWEST market rates. EVANS, SHARP & WESTCOATT. 5 29 3m No. 618 MARKET Street, Philada.

C. F. RUMPP, Manufacturer and Importer of FANCY LEATHER GOODS, NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST

Pocket Books, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Porte-monnaies, Portfolios, Cigar Cases, Writing Cases, Writing Desks, Bankers' Cases, Dressing Cases, Money Belts, Match Cases.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, NOS. 116 AND 118 NORTH FOURTH ST., 6 5 1m PHILADELPHIA.

HOSIERY GOODS. J. WILLIAM HOFMANN, No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia, Dealer in Hosiery Goods, Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR. Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported. Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods. These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

PIANOS, ETC. SCHOMACKER & CO.'S PHILADELPHIA GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are universally acknowledged to be the *best* instruments made, and have been awarded the *highest premiums* at all the principal Exhibitions ever held in the country. Our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to offer *great inducements*. Call at our beautiful warerooms, No. 1103 Chesnut street, and examine our extensive stock of *Superior Rosewood Pianos*. THE BURDETT ORGAN. P. S.—We have secured the agency for the sale of the *Celebrated Burdett Organ*. It has no rival. The superiority of these instruments over all others is so great that we *challenge competition*. Call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. The Grand Piano selected by Mrs. Lincoln for the White House eight years ago is now at our warerooms on exhibition, where it will be shown to any one having a desire to see this *historic relic*. N. B.—New and second-hand Pianos to rent. Tuning and moving promptly attended to. Send for Descriptive Circular. SCHOMACKER PIANO MANUFACTURING CO., 6 1 mwslm 1103 Chesnut street.

STEINWAY & SON'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.—It will be welcome news to the musical public that Steinways have succeeded, by the most gigantic improvements, in raising the Upright Piano from its well-known state of imperfection to that of the most perfect amongst the different shapes of pianos. The Upright Piano of Steinway & Sons now is more durable, keeps better in tune and in order, has more power, a purer and more musical tone, and a better touch than the square piano, and rivals in most of these points even the Grand Piano. Its advantages are so plain and striking that the most prejudiced against this shape of a piano are converted by examining them; and out of twenty who want to buy a Square Piano, nineteen prefer now already an Upright one of S. & S. Purchasers will do well to examine them, at the warerooms of BLASIUS BROS., 5 27 wstf No. 1006 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT, RIEKER & SCHMIDT, MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES. Full guarantee and moderate prices. 3 24 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Business Agent and Treasurer.....Joseph D. Murphy. Stage Manager.....Mr. E. F. Mackay. Leader of Orchestra.....Mr. Charles R. Dodworth. Conductor of the Opera.....Mr. F. Shaefer. TO-NIGHT! THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 23, 1869, GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MR. JOHN T. DONNELLY, suggested by the entire press of Philadelphia, without a single exception. The Committee of Arrangements desire to thank the many Artists who have so cheerfully tendered their services, many of whom it will be impossible to place upon the programme, but whose kindness, nevertheless, will be remembered. Their thanks are due to Mrs. John Drew, who, in the kindest manner, tenders her beautiful Theatre to the gifted young Artiste and Prima Donna, MISS SUSAN GALTON AND COMIC ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY, THEIR ONLY APPEARANCE AT THIS THEATRE. Miss Blanche Galton, Mr. Thomas Whiffin, Mr. A. Kelleher, Mr. C. R. Dodworth, Mr. F. F. Mackay, Mr. Robert Craig, Mrs. Frank Mordaunt, Mr. Frank Morgan, E. N. SLOCUM, GEORGE W. CHARLES, J. W. LA MONT, and J. CHEEVER, by permission of Messrs. J. L. CARNCROSS and E. F. DIXEY, Managers of CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS. COMMENCE PRECISELY AT 8 O'CLOCK. (Grand Overture to LITSCHEN AND FRITZCHEN, arranged and conducted by Mr. CHARLES R. DODWORTH. "Offenbach's" Charming Operetta (by desire), LISCHEN AND FRITZCHEN! Litschen, with introduced songs.....Miss Susan Galton. Fritzchen.....Mr. Thomas Whiffin. MR. A. KELLEHER in a Solo. Craig's Comedietta, LOVE MADE BY MIMICRY. Adolphus Latherum, J. S. Clarke, Esq., } .....Mr. R. Craig. Stuart Robson, Mr. Castleton Crotchety.....Mr. F. F. Mackay. Turnip Top.....Mr. Roland Reed. Juliana Phœbe (with song).....Mrs. Frank Mordaunt. Elizabeth Anne.....Mrs. Styles. Constantina Jane.....Mrs. Meigs. During the piece Mr. CRAIG will give his imitations of MR. CHARLES DICKENS, concluding with his Celebrated SPEECH BEFORE THE CURTAIN, A LA MR. JOHN BROUGHAM. The laughable and uproariously funny Ethiopian sketch of LAUGHING GAS. Doctor Colton.....Mr. Frank Moran. SUBJECTS WHO PARTAKE OF THE GAS, Messrs. E. N. Slocum, J. W. La Mont, George W. Charles, and J. Cheever. And the laughable Offenbachian Operetta entitled LES DEUX AVEUGLES! (By request). Giraffier, a Blind Beggar.....Miss Blanche Galton. Patchou, another Blind Beggar.....Mr. Thomas Whiffin. SEATS SECURED AT THE BOX OFFICE From 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Prices of Admission as usual. 6 23

ARCH STREET THEATRE. JOHN A. ELLSLER.....Lessee and Manager. GRAND JUBILEE WEEK. Commencing SATURDAY EVENING, June 26, with George L. Fox's original TRICK PANTOMIME OF HUMPTY DUMPTY, with a NEW BURLESQUE PROLOGUE, written by Mr. Benjamin E. Woolf. New Tricks, Remarkable Changes, Elaborate Mechanism, Stage Properties, Dresses, etc., and NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY AND MAGIC TRANSFORMATIONS, upon a scale of magnificence unequalled, together with a GRAND BALLET of distinguished French, Spanish, and English artists, under the direction of M. HENRY ST. ODY. HUMPTY DUMPTY is produced in the style of the popular ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES, filled with Burlesque Scenes, Caricatures of Local Characters and Extravagances of the present day, illustrated by the vagaries of the MERRY CLOWN, SIMPLE PANTALOON, NIMBLE HARLEQUIN, and TRIPPING COLUMBINE. The celebrated Pantomimist, TONY DENIER, AS CLOWN, a role in which he has no superior. GEORGE A. BEANE, AS PANTALOON; HARRY LESLIE, AS COLUMBINE; Mad'lle AUBRIOL, AS HARLEQUIN; PREMIERE DANSEUSE, Mad'lle THERESA ANTONINO. To give due effect to the celebrated Skating Scene, the "Champion," Mr. ALFRED MOE, the most graceful and expert Skater in the country, will appear nightly. PRICES OF ADMISSION. 50 cents and 25 cents. Seats secured in advance. 6 23 4t Box Office open daily, from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. ALEX. FISHER.....Business Manager.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 8.—THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, June 23, THIRD NIGHT of Dion Boucicault's great and most successful Drama of the age, entitled ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Shaun, the Post.....Mr. J. E. McDonough. With Song "Wearing of the Green." Arrah Meelish.....Miss Josie Orton. With Songs, "C

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1869.

GOOD AND BAD GOVERNMENTS.

The question often suggests itself to thinking Americans, Have we the best government? and many honest and patriotic men are often disposed to have a doubt on the subject when a comparison is made between the orderly and systematic style in which all the details of such a government as that of France, for instance, are conducted, and our own loose way of doing business, with the outrageous frauds that are daily exposed, the impossibility of checking them, the disgraceful scrambling for offices, the low character of our politicians, and the open infamy of much of our legislation. On the surface, one system is all order, regularity, intelligent exertion of power for the benefit of the subject and the nation at large; and the other seems a state of semi-anarchy, in which no one has any responsibility, and the only rule seems to be "every one for himself and the devil take the hindermost." As an illustration of the difference between the American and European style of government, an anecdote is related by the Rev. Newman Hall. When he was in the United States, one evening he fell into a deep hole which had been dug across the road and left there without any lantern to warn the traveller, and without even a piece of board to prevent him from tumbling in and breaking his neck. Mr. Hall was severely bruised, and it was some time before he could summon any one to his assistance. Referring to the matter in the presence of an American friend, Mr. Hall drew a rather unfavorable comparison between the American and English way of managing such matters, and contended that the law ought to protect the individual citizen by providing some safeguards in an instance of this sort. The American contended that he was all wrong, for while in Europe the Government looked upon the subjects as children, and undertook to keep them alike out of harm and mischief, in this country every individual citizen was expected to exercise his intellect and take care of himself.

Of course, such a principle as this can be carried to an extreme, but it is essentially the correct principle, nevertheless; and such paternal governments as those of France and Russia, while they have praiseworthy features, as the first-class police arrangements that will prevent the traveller from tumbling into pitfalls, have inconveniences that more than counterbalance their merits.

In the United States citizens, under all the ordinary vicissitudes of life, are expected to take care of themselves, and they generally do it better and with more satisfaction than if they were under a constant police espionage. There are few men who would not rather take the risk of tumbling down a deep hole occasionally than to have the eyes of a policeman constantly watching every movement. And this is just where the republican Government of the United States asserts its superiority: the citizen can do what he pleases, can go where he pleases, and can say what he pleases without let or hindrance from anybody, so long as he does not trespass on other men's rights.

Our political rings, and wire-pulling, office-hunting, revenue frauds, and other unpleasant features are certainly not to our credit; but in the United States such matters are openly discussed, the rascals are denounced, and the public have the power to create a reform if they choose to take the trouble to do so. Under a despotic government there is probably more swindling and rascality among *attaches* of the Government than there is here, but such matters are hushed up, the press dares not speak of them, and because nobody ever hears them mentioned many are silly enough to believe that corruption does not exist. Every now and then some grand piece of rascality in connection with the Government is brought to light, and the world has a glimpse of the corruption that is so carefully hidden from their gaze on ordinary occasions. Heavily taxed as we are, and swindled as we are by dishonest men in offices of trust and honor, the American people have yet cause to congratulate themselves that their is yet the cheapest and best government on the face of the earth. When we become disgusted with the corruption and dishonesty that pervade] our public service, it is just as well sometimes to look on the other side of the picture, and to estimate the blessings that we really enjoy. There are few American citizens who would not prefer to enjoy their present liberty of speech and action, at the expense of some knavery at Washington or Harrisburg, rather than to exchange our loose-jointed system for a more perfect organization like that of France, which could never exist except under a despotism. The people of this country can put down the wire-pullers, the rings, and the professional politicians, if they choose to make the effort; and it is because they will not make the effort that rascality in politics has become so rampant. This is a duty, however, that ought not to be evaded, and those who enjoy the blessings of a free government ought also use their influence to make it respectable. It is disgraceful that a few corrupt men should be permitted to manage our public offices solely for the benefit of their own pockets; and the issue is now being fairly presented in this city and State as to whether the people or the rag-tag and bob-tail of the various political organizations shall rule.

THE MISFORTUNES OF BRAZIL.

Emperor Pedro just now must be, like "Othello," "perplexed in the extreme." The Paraguayan dictator, at bay in some undiscovered fastness, is exhausting at once by persistence the power and patience of his army and his ally and the imperial treasury. An English steamer, in attempting to leave Rio with a foreign resident aboard who had not published, according to the requirement of a law for the protection of creditors, his intention of departure, has been fired into by Fort Santa Cruz, and compelled to return to her anchorage ground. And Minister Webb, having several times before threatened to leave, has finally turned his back on the delightful villas and semi-tropical luxuriance of Gloria and sailed for home, as fully charged with diplomatic choler as any battery of Leyden jars is with electricity.

And the war in Paraguay, which was to have been finished with the capture of the fortresses, and was said certainly to be finished with the occupation of Asuncion, still drags its slow length along. The victorious allies lingered at the deserted capital to play at a make-believe government which fed about a thousand miserable inhabitants of both sexes, maimed, sick, and superannuated, for their fealty. Then the old Brazilian Field Marshal, in a fit of spleen, turned over the command of the forces to a subordinate, and, without any leave of absence having been accorded him, returned to Rio. The successor of Caxias has in turn been succeeded by an imperial prince, who is now at the front as commander-in-chief, and directing the march towards the interior, which has begun rather disastrously with the destruction of a Brazilian cavalry regiment.

Whatever of selfishness may have entered into the motives that led to this crusade against Lopez, and whatever of retribution within the allowed limits of modern warfare may be meted out to him by the allies if they succeed, his humiliation, if not his destruction, will be in the interests of humanity and civilized progress. Doubtless the atrocious rigor with which he has governed a singularly docile and courageous people—an Indian race early trained to habits of unquestioning obedience by the Jesuits—has been exaggerated by enemies who barely escaped the fate of victims; but the testimony to the terrorism of his utterly irresponsible government, and to acts of malignant personal savagery, from intelligent and reputable foreigners, and even on the admission of his own officers, is cumulative and irrefutable. He belongs to an inhuman crew of little Hispano-Indian despots, as represented preeminently by his own father, Rosas, and Francia, who have long been the curse of that vast and exuberant region watered by the Plata and its tributaries. Relying upon subjects whom he robbed, tortured, and executed at pleasure, but who were trained into an anomalous and fanatical devotion which could exist only among savages with a rudimentary culture, he treacherously armed himself, in the security of insincere compacts, for purposes of aggression and aggrandizement. He sought north, west, and south for fresh territory, that he might subject it to his desolating rule and afflict it with his narrow policy. His Paraguayans have fought with an imposing intrepidity and suffered with a stoical endurance. But they have been compelled to surrender to and recede before superiority in numbers and the appliances of military science. Much more than half of the fighting population of the country is supposed to have perished in the field, in the trenches, by disease and famine. And perhaps at this time there remain to the Dictator not over three hundred thousand subjects, spared by the devastation of a wantonly provoked war, in the entire State.

After all, in the contemplation of the human misery and vast desolation of Paraguay, the ruler of Brazil will probably not be disposed to hawk his sorrows in too loud a key. Though he may be threatened again with arrogant demands delivered from behind British guns pointed at his palace, and though he may feel eclipsed by a cloud of diplomatic disfavor, he still has the consolation of a beautiful capital, a quiet people, and a prosperous empire.

OBITUARY.

Charles D. Meigs, M. D.

The venerable Charles D. Meigs, M. D., one of the most distinguished medical men of the day, died suddenly yesterday at his residence in Delaware county. Dr. Meigs was a native of the State of Georgia, but he was a resident of Philadelphia during the greater portion of his long and useful life, and both in his professional capacity and as a private citizen he was well known and respected by the entire community. He entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1812, and after completing his course of studies, he returned to his home in the South, where he remained for several years. In the year 1820 he took up his residence permanently in Philadelphia, and in a short time gained an extensive and very valuable practice. He made a specialty of the diseases of women and children, and in the important and difficult branch of obstetrics he obtained a well-deserved reputation, and was considered the highest living authority on the subject in the United States. About the year 1840 he accepted a professorship in Jefferson Medical College, and for twenty years he labored with much success as an instructor in that institution, contributing much to its efficiency and high standing as a school of medicine.

About six years ago Dr. Meigs, although in full possession of all his faculties, began to feel the weight of years, and he determined to retire from professional life; and in order to escape the demands that were constantly made upon him, he took up his residence on his farm in Delaware county, where he amused himself with literary work, which gave him all the occupation that he desired in his declining years.

Dr. Meigs was connected with the obstetrical department of the Pennsylvania Hospital for about ten years, and he was well known, both in the Old and New World, as a clear and forcible writer on medical subjects. His earliest writings appeared in the *North American Medical and Surgical Journal*, which he edited in connection with Drs. Hodge, Bache, Coates, and La Roche. He also translated Velpeau's "Elementary Treatise on Midwifery," and also the complete treatise of the same author. In 1838 he published "The Philadelphia Practice of Midwifery;" in 1847, "Lectures on some of the Distinctive Characteristics of the Female"; in 1849, "Remarks on Spasmodic Cholera;" in 1849, "Obstetrics: the Science and Art;" and in 1850, "Observations on Certain Diseases of Children." These works by Dr. Meigs are considered standard authorities in the medical profession. As a writer he was clear, forcible, and elegant, and in addition to his knowledge of medical science he was a gentleman of fine culture and literary tastes. In addition to the works enumerated above, he published a number of lectures on medical and other subjects, and but a short time ago he issued a translation of a singularly interesting French novel entitled "Typhaines Abbey."

Dr. Meigs leaves a large circle of warm personal and professional friends to mourn his death, and the medical profession loses one of its most distinguished ornaments.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, THE LAWS! ONE FLAG AND ONE GOVERNMENT! BELOVED AT HOME, RESPECTED ABROAD!

GRAND REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MASS MEETING AT CONCERT HALL, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 23, 1869, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The following distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting:—

Hon. A. K. McCLURE,
Hon. A. G. OLMSTEAD,
Hon. SIMON BARTHOLOMEW,
Hon. JOHN SCOTT,
Hon. THOMAS MARSHALL,
Gen. JOSHUA T. OWEN,
Hon. JAMES M. SCOVEL,
Hon. JAMES POLLOCK,
Major A. R. CALHOUN,
Major BROWN,
Hon. JOHN CESSNA,
Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY,
Hon. WAYNE McVEIGH.

By order of the City Executive Committee.

JOHN L. HILL, President.

JOHN McCULLOUGH, ROBERT T. GILL, } Secretaries. 6 22 2t

☞ RAILROAD COMPANIES IN THIS AND other cities are rapidly adopting the Elastic Sponge as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing car cushions. All unite in recommending the sponge, first, on account of its cheapness; second, its great durability. 8 3mwf§

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☞ TRIBUTE OF THANKS.—FEELING that we should be remiss in duty did we not in a public manner express our thanks to the Firemen of Philadelphia for their noble and successful efforts in staying the flames at the fire (No. 240 Arch street) on the 22d instant.

Also, to the faithful Policemen of that district, who, by their promptness and forethought, saved our books and other valuable papers.

We shall not soon forget the kindness of our neighbors and friends, who manifested so much interest in our behalf.

Yours, respectfully, HULBURT & CO.

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☞ IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY.—Messrs. COOK & BROTHER, Importers of Hosiery, No. 53 North EIGHTH Street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia, keeping all grades of Hosiery at retail, who import their own goods. They feel assured—

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will be issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from Philadelphia, Lancaster, Harrisburg, and Pittsburg to this place at about half price.

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This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

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In York's fair streets, where Rebel bugles blew,
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And grateful plenty fills the smiling land.
A trial, not of arms, together drew
Her people lately, to a novel view;
To test with power in every way they could
The huge BLACK BALL that on the pavement stood.
They first skilled men, with hardened drills, obtain,
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The tempered steel snaps on its flinty form,
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Gents:—A persistent but unsuccessful effort was made on the night of May 29, 1869, to drill the Banker's chest received from you a few month ago.

From facts that have come to our knowledge, it is evident that the attempt to open it was renewed on Sunday evening following. Finding all efforts to drill it useless, the effort was then made to break the lock. The hammering was heard by parties in the neighborhood for several hours, but supposing it to arise from the railroad men replacing a defective rail, excited no alarm. The tools, with the exception of the drills, were left. It is evident that they were not only prepared, but perfectly familiar with the construction of your Chest.

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Will open for the reception of guests on
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HASSLER'S BAND, under the direction of Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.
Persons wishing to engage rooms will apply to
GEORGE FREEMAN, Superintendent, ATLANTIC CITY, or
BROWN & WOELPPER,
6 5 2m No. 627 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN FOR GUESTS JUNE 26.
The plan of the House may be seen, and rooms secured, until June 20, at the LA PIERRE HOUSE, Philadelphia.
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THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.
Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season. 6 1 1m

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GEORGE HAYDAY, Proprietor.
TERMS, $2 PER DAY.
Having enlarged the Motel, and beautified it with a Mansard roof, the Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing that he has opened the same for the season of 1869. In returning thanks to the public for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same, pledging himself to furnish all his Boarders with all the accommodations of a First-class Hotel.
Old stock Ale and choice Liquors and Wines served upon call. 6 23wfm 2m

THE NEPTUNE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is NOW OPEN. The location of this house only one hundred feet from perfectly safe and excellent bathing, together with its comforts as a First-class Hotel, make it a most desirable stopping place. For terms, apply at the Hotel, or at No. 707 Wood street, Philadelphia.
6 23 1m ROBERT L. FUREY, Lessee.

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(Next door to United States Hotel).
CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 23 1m Proprietor.

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Terms, $15 to $18 per week.
6 26 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 23 1m Proprietress.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House,
IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 23 1m EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

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Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
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COTTAGE RETREAT, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is Now Open, enlarged and improved. Spring beds throughout the establishment. Rooms for invalids. Terms moderate.
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TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is now open.
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MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms, $12 per week
6 23 1m WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

THE WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN
for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

HEWIT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open July 1, and will be kept as formerly,
6 23 1m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

MAGNOLIA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a First-class Private Boarding-house (Pennsylvania avenue), is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 23 1m A. P. COOK, Proprietress.

MANN'S COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (Pennsylvania avenue), unexcelled as to location, comforts, conveniences, and the furnishing of the house, is now open for visitors. [6 23] C. C. THORN, Proprietress.

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, VIRGINIA Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open.
6 23 1m JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open on the 26th inst. for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM, Proprietor.
6 23 1m

LIGHT-HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., conveniently located to good and safe bathing, is now open. Leave cars at U. S. Hotel.
6 16 1m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

SEA-SIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 23 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

CAPE MAY.

OCEAN HOUSE.
CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY.
MAY 5, 1869.

This well-known and favorite House having been thoroughly renovated and improved, will be re-opened by the undersigned, as a first-class Family Hotel, on the twenty-fourth of June next.

The OCEAN HOUSE is situated within fifty yards of the beach. It offers superior advantages to Families on account of quiet and the high character of its guests; and it will be kept strictly home-like in every respect. Seventy-five New Bathing Rooms have been added, and many other important improvements, which will contribute greatly to the comfort of visitors.

The Proprietors have had several years' experience in Cape May Hotel business, and have secured help which will equal that of any other House on the Island.

Every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who may favor the OCEAN HOUSE with their patronage.

For Rooms, etc., address [5 31 mwf4p1m
LYCETT & SAWYER.
JOHN W. LYCETT. HENRY W. SAWYER.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.
WILL RECEIVE GUESTS on and after JUNE 24th.
Extensive alterations and additions, added to the great advantage in location which the Columbia possesses, in consequence of the tendency of Cape May improvements, enable us to promise our patrons more than ordinary satisfaction.
For Rooms, etc, address
GEORGE J. BOLTON, PROPRIETOR, or
J. H. DENNISON,
6 15mwf 2m MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Philada.

STOCKTON HOTEL,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN ON THE 24th OF JUNE, 1869.
This Hotel has been erected within the past year; affords ample accommodations for nearly one thousand guests, and is furnished equal to any of the leading hotels in the United States.
For terms, etc., until then, address
PETER GARDNER, PROPRIETOR,
NO. 307 WALNUT STREET,
6 21m PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS.

The Summer Excursion of the New Jersey Editorial Association—A Half Day at Bethlehem, and a Look at its Objects of Interest and Surroundings.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., June 22.—At noon to-day, according to the programme as telegraphed to you from Easton, the New Jersey Editorial Association rendezvoused at that place, as the initial point in its regular summer excursion. The party comprised about two hundred persons, a large number of them being ladies. The proportion of the latter, however, was not as great as usual on these occasions, many who would otherwise have participated in the excursion having been deterred by the threatening state of the weather. At half-past twelve o'clock a special train was placed at the disposal of the party by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and in about half an hour we found ourselves at Bethlehem, where we are to remain until to-morrow evening. There being no very commodious hotel at this place, the excursionists were obliged to separate, the larger portion of them being quartered at the Eagle Hotel, and the remainder between the Sun and the American.

The gongs sounded for dinner shortly after two o'clock, and this disposed of, the excursionists distributed themselves about the town, for the purpose of inspecting its many objects of interest and curiosity. Bethlehem was settled in the year 1741, being among the oldest Moravian towns in the country, and retaining its original charter for a much longer time than any of the others. Coming hither to avoid persecution, and to attempt the conversion of the aborigines to the Christian religion, they were for many years subjected to harsh treatment by those who viewed their peculiar principles and practices as mere eccentricities or downright heresies. The society or congregation was based on the principle of a general community of property, with special concern towards the care of the aged and infirm, and a universal upturning of the accepted basis of modern society, which confers upon each individual member of it the entire regulation of his own individual concerns, so far as this liberty does not materially detract from the welfare of the whole. The community of property and the separation of the sexes were strictly preserved as late as 1762. But the peculiarities of the sect have gradually melted away since that time by contact with and invasion, from the outside world. Practically, the Moravians of the present day comport themselves, in a social and business way, in the manner which prevails in the world at large. Their system of worship, however, still preserves some of the noticeable features imparted to it by its founders. Easter is still observed in a very peculiar fashion, by certain outdoor ceremonies at the dawn of day. The trombone is still sounded from the housetop when a death occurs, and large baskets of buns and coffee are still passed around the congregation at the celebration of a love-feast. Many of the old buildings are also still standing, their quaint low gables and substantial aspect riveting the attention of every stranger who passes through the town. Some of these venerable structures are still occupied by the elders of the sexes, living apart.

The great church of the society, a large and imposing structure, was one of the first objects of interest to which the excursionists directed their attention. The celebrated boarding-school for girls, which has attained a wide-spread reputation and popularity, was also visited. But perhaps the most interesting place in the town is the old cemetery which lies in its very centre, the last resting-place of several thousands of generations long since gone to their repose. The graves are arranged in rows, male and female apart, in the order in which their occupants were buried, whites, Indians, and negroes, rich and poor, high and low, in regular succession, and on the principle that death levels all distinctions. Many of the mounds are without any mark or token to indicate the name of the one whose earthly mould is covered by them, and the only monuments to be found are plain oblong slabs of white marble, lying prone upon the earth, with a simple inscription giving the name and date of birth and death, with here and there a short scriptural quotation, and very rarely a faint attempt at decoration in low relief. As we wandered to-day between the long and solemn array of the dead, we noticed frequently a fresh wreath of roses or a neat bouquet resting upon the mounds. Perhaps the most interesting of all the graves is that whose slab bears the following inscription:—

"David Nitschman,
Founder
Of Bethlehem, who feled the
First tree to build the first House.
Born Sept. 18, 1676,
in Moravia.
Died, April 14, 1758."

Another slab contains the following record of a life:—

"In Memory to my Dearest Son,
James McDonald Ross,
Eldest Son of
John Ross,
Principal Chief of the
Cherokee Nation.
Born Oct. 10, 1814,
At Blue Springs, in the
Then Cherokee Nation,
East of the Mississippi River,
Now Hamilton Co., Tennessee.
Died in St. Louis
November 9, 1864,
His Corps transported by Adams
Express to Bethlehem,
And interred at this Sacred Spot
November 22, 1864.
Aged 50 years 29 days."

While considerable time and attention were devoted by the excursionists to these and other objects of interest in the town itself, a great portion of the afternoon was devoted to a visit to the Lehigh University, the great monument which the Hon. Asa Packer has erected to his own memory, while still spared to the world as a useful and generous-hearted citizen. Despite a slight drizzling, the ride across the river to the South Mountain, at a distance of about a mile from the Lehigh, was pleasant and attractive. On the brow of this hill, at an elevation above the level of the river of nearly three hundred feet, stand the University buildings, four or five in number. Some of these are used as residences by the professors, and another, called Christmas Hall, a commodious brick building, is taken up with lecture rooms and dormitories for the students. But the most imposing is the magnificent structure named, in honor of the founder, Packer Hall, which is now rapidly approaching completion. The architecture of this building is very unique and striking, being a combination of the Gothic and modern French schools. The material of the structure is the Potsdam sandstone, found in abundance near at hand, with the trimmings and arches of native blue limestone and New Jersey red sandstone, in alternation. When entirely completed, the cost of the structure will be about $200,000. It is commodious, as well as attractive within and without, and contains an elegant chapel, museum, library, laboratory, several large class-rooms, and a few dormitories. From the tower a magnificent view is commanded, embracing all the country within a radius of thirty miles, and including the Blue Ridge, the Delaware Water Gap, Lehigh Gap, and Wind Gap. Before the visitors were conducted over the building, they assembled in the new chapel, and were tendered a cordial welcome by Henry Coppee, LL.D., the distinguished president of the institution, who dwelt at considerable length upon the demand of the times for a thoroughly practical training of young men, and the manner in which this demand is met by the university over which he presides. He likewise spoke in feeling terms of Judge Packer's munificent donation of half a million dollars to the cause of popular education, eliciting the hearty applause of his auditors. John Y. Foster, Esq., of the Newark (N. J.) *Courier*, responded on behalf of the visitors in fitting words, and short addresses were made by other members of the party.

Packer Hall was then inspected in detail, under the guidance of President Coppee and several of the professors, after which the excursionists returned to town. At 7 o'clock we sit down to supper; at 8 the Editorial Association holds its business meeting; at 9 the first day of the tour is wound up by a hop at the Eagle Hotel; and at 7 in the morning we start for Mauch Chunk, where the exciting episode of a ride over the famous "Switch-Back" Railroad will

WASHTENAW.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

MR. J. T. DONNELLY'S benefit will take place this evening at the Arch Street Theatre, when a programme will be presented that ought to attract a crowded house, independently of the claims of the beneficiary on the play-going public. Miss Susan Galton and her troupe will appear in the operettas of *Lischen and Fritzchen* and *Les Deux Aveugles*, and Mr. A. Keileher will sing a tenor solo. Mr. Craig will give some of his funny imitations of distinguished actors in the farce of *Love Made by Mimicry*, and Mr. Frank Moran, assisted by several popular performers, will appear in his specialty of *Laughing Gas*. Mr. Donnelly is a popular agent and manager, and a very worthy gentleman. We hope he will have a crowded house this evening.

AT THE WALNUT Boucicault's drama of *Arrah-na-Pogue* will be performed this evening, with Miss Josie Orton as "Arrah Meelish."

AT THE AMERICAN a number of talented performers will appear this evening in an interesting variety entertainment.

"HUMPTY DUMPTY."—It will be a matter of sincere gratification to all who are not already aware of the fact, to learn that the popular New York pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty*, with Tony Denier as the hero, supported by a strong troupe and a first-class ballet, will commence an engagement at the Arch Street Theatre on Saturday night next. *Humpty Dumpty* is the most attractive pantomime ever produced in the country, having had an unprecedented run of 585 nights at the Olympic Theatre, N. Y. It will be presented in a most magnificent style, with every trick and scene entirely new. The transformation scene exceeds anything of the kind ever attempted in this city.

CITY ITEMS.

ALDERNEYS AT PUBLIC SALE.—C. H. Shinn will sell at his residence, Haddonfield, N. J., on Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, his herd of Alderneys, consisting of Cows, Heifers, and Bulls.

STYLE, FITAND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths', and Boys Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*
CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*
ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*
HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co's PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

THE AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON.—Its central location, admirable management, and luxurious cuisine have made it a public favorite for years past. Newly furnished and all late improvements added.

SODA AND MINERAL WATER.—The soda water sold at Bower's drug store, on Chesnut street, above Fourth, is manufactured from the purest of articles, and when combined with highly flavored syrups makes a delicious drink. Bower is a public benefactor.

TO LET A COLD have its own way is to assist in laying the foundation of Consumption. To cure the most stubborn Cough or Cold, you have only to use at once DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sold everywhere.

WANT OF ENERGY is one great cause of misfortune in business, as well as a neglect of household duties. The use of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" will effectually give tone and energy to the physical powers of the system, and remove lassitude. The Peruvian Bark contained in them will also cure Ague. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Co. and Frederick Brown, corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, and by other druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, York, Pa., June 14, 1869.
Messrs. Marvin & Co.:—
Gentlemen:—The Spherical Safe No. 4 was duly received and subjected to such tests as we required, and we are glad to say that it withstood all the assaults made upon it.
Respectfully,
D. E. SMALL, President.

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET.—

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

PAPER-HANGING MANUFACTURERS,

Are prepared to furnish at wholesale all styles of Paper Hangings, at their store,

NO. 3 DECATUR STREET,

until the completion of their new store on

SIXTH STREET, BELOW MARKET

WORDS OF WEIGHT FOR WIVES AND MOTHERS.—The superiority of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS over all other tonics and correctives, as a remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, nervous affections, and all complaints of the visceral organs, and as a preventive of malarious disorders, is proverbial; but perhaps it is not so generally known that the ingredients of this famous invigorant and alterative exercise a powerful and most beneficial influence in that numerous and distressing class of ailments of which so many thousands of delicate women are the patient, uncomplaining victims. The special troubles of the sex, commencing with the dawn of womanhood, and extending over a period of from thirty to thirty-five years, are as readily and certainly relieved by the operation of this admirable vegetable preparation as any of the complaints common to both sexes, for which it is recommended as a specific. The attention of mothers is invited to its balsamic effect in those peculiar cases of functional irregularity and irritation which, when neglected or maltreated, destroy the health and shorten the lives of so many invalids. There is no need for the powerful and dangerous drugs too often resorted to in such cases. The mild tonic and restorative action of the BITTERS is all the assistance that nature requires in its struggle to overcome the difficulty, and a vast amount of suffering would be spared to the sex if they placed implicit faith in this wholesome vegetable invigorant, corrective, and nervine, and discard the pernicious nostrums advertised by ignorant and mercenary charlatans.

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☞ *COOL CLOTHING.*
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LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
LINENS, DUCKS, ALPACAS,
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
MOHAIRS, SERGES, CANVAS.
☞ *IMMENSE PILES*
☞ *IMMENSE PILES*
☞ *IMMENSE PILES*
☞ *IMMENSE PILES*
OF
THIN GOODS
THIN GOODS
THIN GOODS
THIN GOODS
☞ *CHEAPER THAN EVER.*
☞ *CHEAPER THAN EVER.*
☞ *CHEAPER THAN EVER.*
☞ *CHEAPER THAN EVER.*
WHOLE SUITS FOR $10 AND LESS
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WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
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GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
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GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.
GREAT OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

WHITE MELTON, *with side and sideband.*
WHITE LINEN DRILLING, *with sideband.*
FANCY do. do. do.
WHITE DUCK, do. do. do.
FANCY do. do. do.
WHITE VELVET *(for Riding)*, and a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic

PANTALOON STUFFS
FOR THE
HOT WEATHER,
At CHARLES STOKES', No. 824 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES
On easiest possible terms, by
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

BENADE—MEURER.—On the 22d instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Joseph Seiss, Mr. W. H. BENADE, Jr., to Miss IDA V. MEURER, daughter of Mr. Charles A. Meurer, Esq.

HIRONS—JACKSON.—On the 21st instant, by the Rev. W. C. Robinson, WESLEY HIRONS, Esq., of Wilmington, Delaware, to Mrs. ISABELLA JACKSON, also of Wilmington, Del.

SIXTE—LEECH.—On the 16th instant, by the Rev. Jos. E. Smith, Mr. FRANCIS E. SIXTE, Jr., to Miss ELEANOR LEECH, daughter of Samuel Leech, Esq., all of this city.

DIED.

BARRINGTON.—On the morning of the 22d instant, ELENOR, widow of the late Richard Barrington, in the 84th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, J. Cowpland, No. 11 S. Sixteenth street, on Thursday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock. (New York, Charleston, and Savannah papers please copy.)

FARRELL.—On the 19th instant, Mrs. MARY FARRELL, aged 62 years, a native of Castlebarr, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Anthony McHale, No. 534 Owen street, below Reed, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

HARPER.—On the 20th instant, WILLIAM HARPER, Sr., in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 921 Passyunk road, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

GRAY.—On Wednesday morning, the 23d instant, ANSON SOUTHARD GRAY, aged 11 years and 5 days.

His friends and the friends of his father's family are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 502 S. Tenth street, on Friday morning next at 10 o'clock.

MEGARGE.—On the 20th instant, MATILDA, wife of William E. Megarge, and daughter of Jacob and Catharine Kram, aged 25 years and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 5470 Main street, Germantown, on Thursday, the 24th instant, at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery.

THIERY.—On the morning of the 22d instant, LOUISA, wife of Adolph Thiery, in the 44th year of her age.

All relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 316 New street, on next Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

THORN.—On the 21st instant, in her 85th year, MARY THORN, widow of Isaac Thorn, of Chesterfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey.

The funeral will take place at 9 o'clock A. M., on Fifth-day, the 24th instant, from the house of her daughter, Huldah Justice, No. 842 N. Eighth street. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend.

JONES'
One-Price Clothing House,
No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,
2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

CHAMPION SAFES!

GREAT FIRE AT CAMDEN.

CAMDEN, June 7, 1869.

MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.

Dear Sirs:—At the very destructive fire of Messrs. McKeen & Bingham's Saw Mill, which occurred on the evening of the 6th instant in this place, the Safe manufactured by you, belonging to the late firm of F. M. Bingham & Garrison, was in the building and subjected to a very severe test, as the fire raged fiercely for several hours; and so great was the heat that the brass plates were melted off, and to our great surprise, when the Safe was opened, we found all the books and papers uninjured.

Yours, respectfully,
SAMUEL B. GARRISON,
Late of F. M. Bingham & Garrison.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "THE MOST RELIABLE SECURITY FROM FIRE NOW KNOWN," Manufactured and sold by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 BROADWAY, New York.

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More than 30,000 Herring's Safes have been and are now in use, and over SIX HUNDRED have passed through accidental fires, preserving their contents in some instances where many others failed.

Second-hand Safes of our own and other makers having been received in part pay for the IMPROVED HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION, for sale at low prices. 4 17 4ptf

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & LEE,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

Are now receiving an ENTIRE NEW STOCK o
Spring and Summer Coatings,
To which they invite the attention of the trade and others, [3 28 w
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Stree
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INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY,
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for admission on SEPTEMBER 1, 1869, will be examined on MONDAY, June 21, or on FRIDAY, August 27. Apply to
HENRY COPPEE, LL. D.,
6 17 1m President.

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Plaid and Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
Plaid Swiss Muslins and Plaid Organdies.
Shirred Muslins and Tucked Muslins.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns.
Swiss Muslins and India Twilled Long Cloths.
Piques, Pointes, very cheap.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Linen Towels, Napkins, and Doylies.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Russia and American Crash, etc.
Colored Tarletans for covering.
Mosquito Bar Netting, by the piece or yard.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Black Gros Grain Silk, cheap.
Cheap lot of mixed Dress Goods, 25, 37½, 45c.
French Lawns, 25 cents a yard.
Shirting Percales, yard wide, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves
Gents' Summer Underwear, very cheap.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

Linen Fans, Japanese Fans, Autograph Fans, and Silk Fans.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, etc. etc.
Magic Ruffings, Coventry Ruffings, and Marseilles Trimmings. [4 3 aw1

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

TURKISH VESTS.

BEST WHITE TOWELS
FOR
VESTS AND LADIES' SACQUES,
NOW OPEN AT
MILLIKEN'S,
No. 1128 CHESNUT Street
AND
No. 828 ARCH Street,
9 30 wfm3 PHILADELPHIA.

1869.
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
DEMONSTRATION EXTRAORDINARY!
ATTRACTION UNPARALLELED!
PRICES PRESSED DOWN TO THE LOWEST POINT!

We offer for the next thirty days a STOCK OF DRY GOODS THE MOST VARIED, THE MOST COMPLETE, THE MOST EXTENSIVE, AND THE CHEAPEST it has ever been our privilege to exhibit in this community; consisting in part of

BLACK SILKS, FROM $1·50 to $5.

Japanese Silks and Pongee Poplins, etc.
Mottled Mohair Dress Goods.
Hernanies, Organdies, Piques, Lawns.
Lama Lace and French Lace Shawls.
Shetland Shawls, Thibet Shawls, Travelling Shawls, etc.
Delaines, Calicoes, Ginghams, Tickings, etc. etc.
Parasols, Sun Umbrellas, Corsets, Skirts, etc. etc.

MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

Linen Drills, Ducks, Checks, Stripes, etc.
Cassimeres, Cloths, Blouse Linens, Plaid Shirtings, etc.
Housekeeping Linen Goods in every variety.
Muslins in all widths, Dress Linings, and Handkerchiefs.
A general stock of White Goods, Quilts, etc. etc.

At JOSEPH H. THORNLEY'S,
N. E. COR. EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN
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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Offers his entire stock of
SUMMER DRESS GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
HERNANIS, GRENADINES, LAWNS, ORGANDIES, POPLINETTES, SUMMER POPLINS, MOHAIRS, ETC.
ALSO, LAMA AND INDE LACES,
In Points, Paletots, Rotunds, Sacques, Marie Antoinettes, and Zouaves, [3 27 3mrp
IN BLACK AND WHITE.

GOODS FOR THE WARM WEATHER.

Small Figured Lawns, 18, 20, and 25 cents.
Fine French Lawns, in good styles, 31 and 37½c.
Fine French Organdies, a desirable assortment.
French and Scotch Ginghams in great variety.
Buff and Brown Linens for suits.
Summer Silks, in Plaids and Stripes.
Hernani, Tamertine, and Crepe Maretz, for Dresses and Suits, at

STOKES & WOOD'S.
S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,
3 8 ws6 PHILADELPHIA

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 2m

BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WOOD & CARY,
725 CHESNUT St.,
LATEST STYLES
OF
FANCY BONNETS AND HATS.
W. & C.,
HAT AND BONNET MATERIAL,
PRICES LOW,
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BABISM.

A New Religion in Eastern Asia.

From Zell's Popular Encyclopedia.

Babism is the name of a new religion sprung up in Eastern Asia within the last few years, and which, having taken considerable hold of the more intelligent of the Persian people, has further developed itself in other countries of the East. Its tenets are spreading day by day over Turkey and India. Its pure morality, and the antagonism it offers to the enervated doctrines of Mohammedanism, are worthy of attracting attention. Speaking for ourselves, we believe that Babism will eventually supersede the doctrine of the Koran, and largely contribute to the future civilization of the East. Babism is not Christianity, certainly, but it may, perhaps, be considered a great step towards it; and it is from this dual point of view that we give to the history of a religion, till now comparatively unknown in our country, a more extended space than is accorded to those other theological matters with which almost every one is, or easily may be made, acquainted. In 1843 there lived at Shiraz, in Persia, a young man, about eighteen years of age, named Mirza-Ali-Mohammed. His parents possessed some fortune, and from after events it is supposed that Mirza-Ali was not brought up without education. While still very young, he undertook a pilgrimage to Mecca, in which holy city it is probable that his mind first gave room to religious impressions inconsistent with the orthodox Mohammedan faith, and where he also conceived the design of supplanting it by the substitution of another and more progressive religion. On his return, he communicated the particulars of his pilgrimage, and also a first commentary on the *Sourat* of the Koran, called *Joseph*, to a select assembly of persons at Shiraz. An immense impression was thereby created, and throngs of literary and religious people crowded to hear the discourses of Ali-Mohammed. In these he did not directly attack the doctrines of Islamism, but founded his themes generally on the sad, irreligious, and deplorable condition of humanity at large.

Certain allusions, however, adroitly introduced here and there in his declamations—which were so vaguely broached as not to disturb and irritate religious prejudices on the one hand, while they flattered self-esteem on the other—caused his teachings to assume an increasing attractiveness. Day by day new hearers came, and went away adherents to the new religious system. His fame spread all over Persia. The profoundly solemn and impressive nature of these scenes moved all who took part therein, and even those Mussulmans most bigoted in their own faith, spoke of them with a kind of awe. They unanimously confessed that the eloquence of Ali-Mohammed was both brilliant and convincing, and such as to be but faintly realized by those who had not listened to it. Ali-Mohammed now assumed a religious title of apostleship. He declared himself to be the *Bab*, *i. e.*, the *door*, by which it was alone possible to reach the presence of God. Later on, he assumed another title, but to the heterodox he is only known by his former one. The orthodox Mussulmans, at the instigation of the clergy, were disposed to put a summary end to the propagation of Babism; but upon reflection, the Shah, fearing to excite an insurrection, and, perhaps, in himself secretly favoring the new doctrine, adopted a temporizing policy. Converts then prodigiously increased, and the Bab, upon giving a more explicit account of himself, affirmed that he was not the *Bab*, as he had at first believed, or, in other words, the *door* to the knowledge and presence of God, but that he was the *Point*, *i. e.*, the generator of truth, a divine apparition, an embodied manifestation of omnipotence; and it was as the "Point" that his followers bestowed on him the name of Hezret-e-Ala, or *Sublime Highness*—Moullah Houssein-Mohammed—the most venerated of the eighteen disciples of the young prophet, and to whom his adversaries themselves accord the possession of vast knowledge and great energy of character—was sent to Ispahan, and afterwards to Kasan, where he made many converts. The Bab (we will follow the giving this title to Ali-Mohammed, according to the common use) also sent out two other missionaries in different directions. The first of these was Hadji Mohammed-Ali-Balfouroushy, esteemed as a saint among the Babists, and who was certainly a very learned man, equally remarkable for his purity of life and devotional character. The second missionary sent out was a woman, perhaps the most interesting personification of the new religion. She was named originally Zerryn Tadji, the "Crown of Gold," but she is known under the surnames of Gourret-Oul-Ayn, the *Consolation of the Eyes*, and Hezret-e-Taherah, *Her Highness the Pure*. Hadji Moullah, her father, was a distinguished legist, and had married her at an early age to her cousin Moullah. Both Mussulmans and Babists agree in extolling the extraordinary beauty of this young female, and it seems incontestable that her mind and character were even more remarkable than her personal charms. It was in the bosom of her own family that she first heard the Bab and his doctrines spoken of. She opened a correspondence with him, and very speedily became the confidante and advocate of all his ideas. She espoused publicly the new faith she had awakened to, and spoke, not only against polygamy, but also against the use of the veil, appearing at the same time in public places with an uncovered face, to the great scandal of her relatives and of all true Moslems; but, on the other hand, evoking the applause of the numerous people who participated in her religious enthusiasm, and whose numbers had been greatly augmented by her own example. At last, tired out by the importunities of her father and her husband, she quitted her home, and consecrated herself entirely to the apostolic duties which the Bab had confided to her. After this, her theological fame became greatly increased, and such was the estimate she had formed of her own impersonification, that one day, it is said, the Moullah Mohammed-Ali-Balfouroushy having turned himself towards the Mohammedan *Kiblah* (see this name), for praying, Gourret-oul-Ayn took him by the arm and said to him, "No! it is I whom you ought to worship; I am the Kiblah!" The purity of this singular woman was never doubted, even by the most fanatic of the Moslems. The death of the sovereign, Mohammed Shah, was an inauspicious event for the Babists. His successor, Nasreddin Shah, seemed at once inclined to extirpate the new religion; and, contrary to the counsel of the Bab, some of his followers rose in insurrection against the Persian government. The suppression of this revolt severely taxed the power of the executive, but in the end it was crushed, attended with all the treachery and cruelty so characteristic of Eastern countries. Babism, however, more than survived this blow; it sprung up into new and redoubled life, and the number of its followers so increased that Persia became full of them. Convinced that the cause of this evil was the Bab himself, as being the author of the new doctrines which had occasioned such discord throughout the empire, the Government resolved to get rid of him, although he had kept himself aloof from the insurrection, and it was impossible to find the smallest proof of its having met with either his incitement or approval. The Bab was accordingly lodged in prison, where he endured his captivity with the courage of a martyr, spending his hours in prayer or meditation. His tranquillity of mind was unalterable. All who approached him were vanquished, in spite of themselves, by the ineffable charm of his face, his manner, and his conversation. Even his very guards were not quite exempt from this weakness. He knew his death to be near, and spoke of it frequently as an idea that was not only familiar, but welcome to him. After a confinement of eighteen months, he was shackled with chains, and, surrounded by a strong escort, conducted to Tabriz, there to appear before the Chief Minister of State, together with two of his disciples, who had voluntarily shared his imprisonment, Seyd Houssein and Moullah Mohammed-Ali, the latter belonging to a family of rich and honored merchants in Tabriz. When before his judges, the Bab was interrogated by one of them respecting the traditions of the Prophet and of the Imaums, and, according to the evidence of spectators, triumphantly refuted both the arguments of his adversary, and the exposition of the cardinal principles of the Moslem creed, as there discussed. From this it would appear that the Royal Commission came off second best in the encounter. They, at all events, deemed it injudicious to enter into further controversy, which might be dangerous; and as the Bab refused, when proposed to him, to return to the faith of Islam, they announced to him that he was about to die. In Persia, the carrying out of a capital sentence does not involve much delay or ceremony. But, in this instance, the policy of the executive was directed to the taking away of his life openly, in order to gain the important step of convincing the public of his veritable death, and thereby cutting down any pretext for agitation. The Bab and his two disciples were, accordingly, strongly ironed, and conducted on foot through all the streets of the town to the place of execution. The Moslems, masters of the day, thronged the streets, abusing the prisoners both by reviling and striking them about the head and face, and when a stone, flung by a boy, struck the Bab or one of his fellow-sufferers, soldiers and mob, alike, burst out laughing. Seyd-Houssein, too weak for such a martyrdom, fell upon his knees and supplicated for pardon. He was commanded to curse the Bab, and he cursed him accordingly. He was required to spit in the face of his master, and he obediently spat; after which he was set free. The other disciple, being both young and rich, it was believed that it would be easy to obtain from him a renunciation of his heresy; but even the sight of his wife and young children, who were brought before him, did not shake his courage, and he only requested to die before his master. The two martyrs were then suspended at some feet off the ground by cords passed beneath their arms, and in the presence of an immense mob they were fired at by the soldiers. The disciple was killed instantaneously, but the Bab remained untouched. The cord which sustained him in the air was cut by a ball; he dropped on his feet, and instinctively commenced to flee, but he was pursued, and mortally stabbed without uttering a groan, A. D. 1850. Instead of their chief's death discouraging the Babists, it, on the contrary, exasperated them to such a pitch that they have ever since become irreconcilable enemies to the Persian dynasty. An assembly of the leaders of the sect was held at Teheran, and a new Bab, the actual chief of Babism, was not elected, so to speak, but recognized as such from exterior signs and certain moral faculties, which in him gave a divine indication of his right to the succession of the Bab. He, like his predecessor, was also a young man, being a youth of sixteen, named Mirza-Yahara, son of Mirza Bouzong-Noury, Vizier of Iman-Werdy-Mirza, Governor of Teheran. He took the title of "Hezret-e-Ezel," or Eternal Highness. After his nomination, he left the capital, and went from town to town to escape from the severity of the Government, and adjured his followers to attempt no new insurrection, declaring authoritatively that the time for engaging with material arms was not yet come. In 1852, an attempt by three Babists to assassinate the Shah, led the way to new arrests, and consequent penalties of death. Among the persons thus arrested was Gourret-oul-Ayn, the *Consolation of the Eyes*. Being of high rank, she was treated at first with some consideration, and conducted to the governor's house, who gave her into the custody of his wife. A few days afterwards she was conducted to Niaveran, and in presence of the princes, great officers of state, prisoners, and the general public, she was asked with gentleness and courtesy to declare that she did not belong to the new sect. But instead of complying with this request she broke into an eloquent profession of faith to God, and to the Bab. She was sent back to Teheran, and having been veiled against her will, she was placed upon a pile of straw in order to be burned alive; but before firing the funeral pile, the executioner suffocated her so completely with her own garments that her corpse only was left to be consumed. All the other prisoners, men, women, and children, went to execution with equal courage, singing, amid the inconceivable torment of a torture heightened with the utmost cruelty:—"In truth, we belong to God, and we go back to Him." This sacrificial day gave to Babism more secret adherents than a long period of doctrinal teaching would have done. Since the events of 1852, Babism has every day made immense progress; but now, in obedience to the command of their present chief, the Babists conceal their religious faith, deny it on occasion, and when it becomes necessary, are ready to declare that the Bab was a myth and an impostor. This systematic dissimulation, however, is perhaps fraught with more alarm to the Government than an open revolt would excite. In the latter case, it would be possible to count its enemies, and confront them. As it is, it sees, it knows, it can realize—nothing. The executive dares not make inquiries, fearing to find more parties implicated than it could well deal with, and, still more, perhaps discover them in places where it would rather not. The prevailing opinion is, that the Babists are numerous in all grades of society, and in all the religious sects of the empire; excepting the Nossayrys and the Christians. The educated and upper classes, and those skilled in the literature and sciences of the country, are more particularly suspected. The quiescence of the new sect is but apparent. Its professors write considerably, and their works, which are widely but secretly circulated, are read with avidity and gusto, and furnish new polemical weapons against the Moslem. Again, the "Eternal Highness," and those apostles who have survived the original Bab, follow out their programme with zealous perseverance, and are continually making many converts. Latterly, the supreme chief, when solicited to inaugurate a fresh and overt struggle, is reported to have answered, as before, that the time was not yet come. Thus, we have presented to us the bona fide existence of a new religion, founded by a mere youth, which in a space of five years (1847–1852) has become disseminated throughout Persia, and acquired innumerable votaries. In five years a nation of from ten to twelve millions of people, occupying a territory which anciently owned a population of fifty millions, a nation without newspapers, the great propaganda of modern ideas—which has not yet a postal system, nor even a good public road—has been permeated through all its parts by the spirit of a religious belief, which has in all places numerous partisans among the orthodox clergy, the rich and the learned of the laymen, the most fanatic Moslems, the sofis, and the philosophers; and lastly, as a remarkable and perhaps unique fact, even Jews in great numbers have been inspired by the new revelation. The only two religious denominations that have till now kept themselves apart from the general movement are the Nossayrys, a sect composed of the most ignorant class of the people; and the Christians, of whom it would be better not to speak. In the abject state to which the Christian, both clerical and secular, has been reduced in Persia, it would be desirable for the honor of the faith which he stains, to see him disappear altogether from that country. The rapid expansion of Babism is certainly an extraordinary fact, and it appears the more so if we consider that, in the first Bab's lifetime, very many of the professors of the new religion, even among its most convinced and devoted sectaries, never personally knew their prophet, and do not seem to have conceived it of vital importance to receive his instructions orally. The success of Babism must therefore be looked for in a study of its doctrines, and their comparative superiority over Mohammedanism. In 1848, Ali Mohammed, *the Bab*, digested his tenets in a book to which he gave the name of Biyyan (*the Exposition*), that is to say, an elucidation of all that it is important to know. It is from this work that we shall endeavor to give a succinct idea, or *rationale*, of the theory of Babism, setting aside all its mystical forms, adapted to Oriental taste, but which possess no interest for us. "There is but one God, immutable, eternal; He is without a fellow." This is the Mussulman formula, but with a different meaning. By it the Moslems understand that Christ is not God, and that the divine essence, concentrated in itself, is an absolute unity; whereas, Babism means only that there are not two distinct Gods; and it is easy to see that it conceives divine unity as a thing very different from a self-concentrated individuality. God is essentially Creator because He is the Life, because He expands it, and that the only method of expanding life is to create. All the attributes of excellence that we may imagine belong to God; but, in the act of creating, He makes use of only seven of them, viz., strength, power, volition, action, condescension, glory, and revelation. God may, at His will, either partially or wholly communicate His attributes without diminution of His divinity, but that which emanates from Him cannot convey the smallest portion of the Divine emanation; and this is the difference between God and His creature. But the creature, who is not God, from not possessing the plenitude of His attributes, and, above all, that of expansion, is not, nevertheless, entirely separate from God, from whom he came, because—"there is nothing out of Him"—and God says Himself, "In truth, O my creature, thou art Myself!" and further, "all that which has the name of a thing is a part of the creation, anp there is nothing intermediate between that thing and Me;" so that all which exists, all possessing a shape, all that bears a name, is in God, emanated from Him, but inferior to Him, less powerful and less complete, a mere accidental being that has position only in time and space. "At the day of the last judgment everything will be annihilated, save the divine nature." That is to say, all the imperfections resulting from the fact of emanation, or separation, although but temporary, from the pure essence—and it is in this that we must look for the cause of wrong-doing in this world—shall disappear in the day of the last judgment, and God will draw unto Him all that which is from Him. From this brief analysis, it results that the God of Babism is not a new personification of the Almighty, but rather the God of the Chaldæan and Alexandrian schools of philosophy, of the Mystics, and, in short, of all the varieties of Oriental religious speculation. He is not the God of the Pentateuch, but He is veritably the God of the Gemara and the Talmud; not Him that Islamism has endeavored to define from its deductions from Moses and Christ; but, undoubtedly, He is the God of all the philosophers, and critics produced by the Islamitic schools. Babism has done nothing more than drawn this God out of past obscurity, and restore and present Him. But this has been performed in a manner not wanting in amplitude and strength. The Bab did not assert that he was introducing a new conception of the Divinity, as the only true one, nor that he was able to give a full and entire definition of the Creator. He said that he, himself, was a new step to the knowledge of the divine nature; that all prophets have said more than their predecessors were entitled to do; that his mission was to be more complete and extended than that of Mohammed, who had been more realistic in his apostleship than Jesus, who, in his time, had surpassed all his predecessors. But the Bab adds that we ought not to flatter ourselves with the idea of a possible advancement into the knowledge of God; for He will remain unknown till the day of the last judgment. Consequently, to devote one's life to this chimera is not the aim that man ought to propose to himself. To obey God, to love Him, to aspire to Him, these things are those which he ought to do, instead of trying to penetrate into mysteries inconsistent with his human state. God will never ask for an account of our endeavors at knowledge in that matter; therefore, it behoves man to direct his mind and moral strength to other and more fruitful subjects. That which is unveiled of futurity is enough for the want of every period. Now—and this is one of the most original features of the new creed—the Bab, while being the prophet for this time, and all-powerful as he may be, is, in reality, only a part, and not the whole of the actual prophetizing entity. The cabalistic number of Babism is 19; and the unity of the prophecy requires 19 personal manifestations, of which the Bab is the *Point*. These 18 manifestations, which, with the Bab, will constitute the prophetic number, are not inferior to him, because no relations of superiority and inferiority exist in the nature of God; but they have other and lesser things to accomplish; wherefore *he* is the *Point*, *i. e.* the centre, apex, or light of the new prophecy. Now, what is the effect produced by death among the members possessing in common the prophetic *afflatus*? It is this: The Bab suffers martyrdom, whereupon the essence of prophecy departing from him is transfused into the spirit of one of the remaining prophets, who therefore, in *his* turn, becomes the "Point," and so preserves the unity intact. After the death of the first Bab the power of the *Point*, in the unity of 19, was transmitted to the *Eternal Highness*. We now come to the last important feature of Babism, which is, that the Bab, and the unity of which he is the Point, do not, in themselves, constitute a definite revelation; and the founder of Babism has been very anxious to make this clearly known. The *Biyyan*, being the Holy Book *par excellence*, ought necessarily to be constituted in the divine number; or, in other words, in the number 19. Therefore, on this principle, it is divided into 19 distinct unities or chapters, which are again sub-divided, each into 19 paragraphs. Of these 19 unities 11 only have been written by the Bab, the 8 remaining being left for the true and great revelator, who will complete the doctrine, and to whom the Bab *is* what John the Baptist *was* to Christ. The Bab's own doctrine is merely transitional, serving to prepare men for what will come later; it opens the way, it is tentative, but it is not conclusive. For instance, the Bab abolishes the *Kiblah*, or mode of turning to a certain point of the horizon, adopted by both Moslems and Jews, when praying; and it can be surmised that neither Mecca nor Jerusalem has any particular devotional attraction for the Babists. But he does not substitute a new Kiblah in place of the one he has abolished, and declares that in this matter he has nothing to command, it being a question which the future revelator will himself decide upon. Marriage is considered by Ali Mohammed as a thing of the highest importance, not from the Mohammedan point of view, which considers it merely with regard to the propagation of descendants, but taking a loftier sight, the reformer's aim is to constitute family ties, the great *desideratum* of Asiatic society, where they exist only in exceptional cases. Upon a man being first married, the Bab will tolerate his taking a second wife, but he does not urge or command the so doing; on the contrary, such is his manifest repugnance to polygamy, that Babists hesitate to use the toleration permitted them concerning a duality of wives. Concubinage is absolutely forbidden. The Bab has taken another step towards civilizing the East, by forbidding divorce, which is the greatest social disease of the Persian people. The facility for discarding a wife at any moment, and under the most trifling pretext, has done even more than polygamy for degrading women, and has so depraved society as to make a true and lasting union almost an impossibility. It is, indeed, in Persia, a rare occurrence to find a woman of twenty-two to twenty-four years of age, who has not already had two or three husbands. To conclude, what is little less important is, that the Bab has forbidden the use of the veil, which isolates women from the amenities of social life, and covers an existence of intrigue, indecorum, and disorder.

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WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

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Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH R. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 512 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

On goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

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On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
130,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	133,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail: First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,631 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,350 00
8,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 160 shares Stock	8,520 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Board and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,100,900 Par.	Market value, $1,139,325 25
Cost, $1,093,594 25.	
Real Estate	35,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,481 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3,595. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank $116,150 08	
Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
	$1,647,357 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
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1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,428 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Building of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

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George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

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THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

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In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

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COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

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LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18

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HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

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Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, May, 1869, OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS.

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The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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B. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
Secretary. 4 6

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Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
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OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
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MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

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We offer this season to the trade a larger and more superior stock of

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Turning and Scroll Work in all its varieties. 5 6 2m

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PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 1½ SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY. Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash. P. W. SMALTZ, 3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

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For sale, THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOODWILL of a FIRST-CLASS BOOK, STATIONERY, AND NEWS DEPOT, having the AGENCY OF ALL THE PHILADELPHIA and New York Daily Papers, Weeklies, etc., and selling about ONE THOUSAND PAPERS DAILY, also doing an EXTENSIVE STATIONERY, BLANK BOOK, LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING, WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADE TRADE. SO SURE A BUSINESS would not have been relinquished but that the proprietor has engagements abroad. The most unexceptionable references can be given to some of the best houses in Philadelphia. A handsome three-story brick dwelling house is attached to the store, the furniture of which can be purchased very reasonable, or the building will be disposed of, if desired. HAVING BEEN ESTABLISHED THIRTEEN YEARS, AND THE CLOSEST ATTENTION PAID TO IT, THE ORDER PORTION ALONE OF THE TRADE IS A GOOD BUSINESS IN ITSELF.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS, OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN.

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AMONG THE SAINTS.

An Inside View of Mormondom—Review of Polygamy in Utah.

From the San Francisco Morning Chronicle.

When questioned closely on the score of polygamy, a Mormon will say:—"The Prophet revealed it, and we are commanded to do it for the salvation of ourselves and the women." But their religion teaches them that the highest duty of man is to become a father, and the more times he repeats himself on earth the more glory will he receive in heaven. Women are instructed that to become mothers and raise up children to the Lord is but the duty assigned them by their Maker. And many of the ladies are so fanatical in their creed that they can sink or forget all the finer feelings in their nature, and, in this life of degradation, find comfort in the thought that they are serving the Lord or following the precepts of Him who said unto the woman, "Go, and sin no more."

DO WOMEN BELIEVE IT RIGHT?

But few women, however, indorse this doctrine of polygamy, and then only through religious fervor. The balance merely submit. Indeed, what else can they do? When the elder in the church, or the correspondent imbued with Mormonistic prejudices, tells you that they are happy, don't believe them. Take reason first, and afterwards talk with the women, if you can obtain an opportunity to do so. Ask of the woman who has been a wife for many years—who gave her first love to the husband of her youth—ask of her if she believes it right to have the place she has heretofore held in her husband's heart and home usurped by a younger and more enticing woman. Talk with them and they will tell you, as they have told others, that they would rather that their darling's soul would wing its way to God who gave it than that the loved one should live and suffer as they have suffered, in the destruction of the heart's best and holiest affections. All this, and much more, can be learned by conversing with those in whom fanaticism has not destroyed womanhood.

WHY MORE COMPLAINTS ARE NOT HEARD.

It is extremely difficult for Gentiles to obtain interviews with Mormon ladies, or to gain admittance to their family circle. The reason given for this by the Mormons is very sound and good so far as it goes. They will tell you that men have often come among them, and after remaining for a time would marry one of their young ladies, and by-and-by he would leave her, often after she became a mother, and they would see him no more, and the mother and child would be left for them to support. This is the reason assigned for their exclusiveness. Women, too, are forbidden to talk of their plurality system, even among themselves, and they are taught that it is the height of impiety to rebel against this custom. One of their best informed ladies made the following remark regarding it: "When a woman can disabuse her mind of all her former teachings, when she can tear from her heart all love for her husband and the father of her children, she may be comparatively happy in polygamy, and not before."

WOMEN ARE NOT FORCED TO MARRY.

The Mormons say that women do this of their own free will, that they are not forced to become the additional wife. Let us see if this is true. Literally, they don't drag them away and marry them, but their situation is forced on them none the less. The teachings of the elders, the ceaseless persecutions of the saints, from which there is no escape, compels them to yield. Besides, the great preponderance of women renders it probable that if they do not marry a man who already has one or more wives, they must remain unwedded. The teacher, the elder, the bishop, and the prophet, all urging a woman to marry a man, with the penalty of expulsion from the church if she refuses, would be considered moral force in most places elsewhere, and Gentiles consider it equivalent to physical force, even in Salt Lake City.

WOMEN ARE FREE TO LEAVE THE CHURCH AND CITY.

Such is the assertion which you hear on every hand when you talk with the Mormons regarding their women. They will say, "If my wife is dissatisfied she may go. I would not try to prevent it. Our women are the freest on earth." Let us look into this also. In the first place, the assertion is utterly false, the refutation of it being patent to any who inquires into their life. Women have no rights, no property. Heretofore there has been no chance for them to escape. Examples are numerous where they have tried to escape and have been brought back, though generally the fact does not come before the public. I will call the attention of the Mormons themselves to one or two cases, which it would be very hard for them to deny.

A WIFE'S DEVOTION REWARDED WITH TREACHERY THROUGH MORMON INFLUENCES.

A number of years since a man, who is now an elder in the Church and brother of another elder, lived in an Eastern city, the husband of a noble woman, who owned some property in her own right. The man joined the Mormons, and his wife, with true womanly devotion, mortgaged her property to enable them to remove to Salt Lake. The family lived happily for some years, one of the daughters marrying a wealthy man, with whom she is still living. The wife's property in the East was sold and the money invested in real estate in the city, in the husband's name. Then came the edict that all true Saints should deed their property to the Church, to be held in trust for them. The property bought by this woman's money was so deeded by the husband. Then the husband was ordered to take another wife, and he complied. Then his wife, robbed of her property and her husband, left his roof and went to her daughter's, where she is still living. Business called the son-in-law from the Territory, and he took his family with him. The mother of his wife attempted to go with her daughter, and three times was she brought back by the Mormon authorities on frivolous pretexts, and finally she had to procure an escort of soldiers to guard her out of the Territory.

THE YOUNG WIFE OF AN ANCIENT "SAINT," AFTER DESERTING HIM, IS INTIMIDATED BY THREATS.

A very pious old Mormon, besides having several wives, was married or "sealed," as they term it, to a young and very pretty girl, who, from the pressure brought to bear on her by the Church, consented to the sacrifice. He treated her unkindly, and she, loathing his caresses, escaped from him and took refuge in a Gentile family in Salt Lake City. The family employed her, and told her that as long as she chose to stay with them they would protect her. After the expiration of several weeks, the man who claimed her called at the house to get her, but she refused to see him, and the gentleman with whom she was staying would not permit him to see her against her will. The old fellow went away vowing that he would have her. The next day the girl went out and called on some of her Mormon friends, and came back very sad. She said that they would curse her soul if she did not go with her husband, and she was foolish enough to believe they had the power. Again the old man came, this time with a policeman, and, without knocking at the gentleman's door, they forced their way into the gentleman's house, and then demanded the woman. The gentleman told them that she was with his wife, and unless she was willing to see them they should not enter her room. The policeman blustered, but to no avail. The gentleman asked the girl if she would see her husband, telling her that if she did not wish to she should be protected. The girl said she must see him, or she would be cursed forever, but she would not go with him. The husband then went with his wife for a few minutes, when he came out and said that she wanted to go with him. On asking the girl if it was so, she wrung her hands, saying she must go; but why she must go she would not tell, only a fearful oath which she had taken when she joined the Mormons would be broken if she did not go, and her soul would be lost forever; and sobbing as though her heart was broken, the poor girl threw her arms around the neck of her protector's wife, gave her a last kiss, and was led away by the old saint in triumph. Are women free when scenes like these occur?

INCESTUOUS MARRIAGES.

Not alone is the evil of polygamy confined to the sundering of ties and the destruction of the fine feelings of the heart. Its evil influence extends to the health of the body and mind of the coming generations. If we credit the assertions of men of science, if we believe that marriages of blood relatives bring ill on the children of such unions, the assertion of the existence of this evil among this people cannot be denied. Men have been pointed out to me who have for their wives two sisters, and they have raised children by both. Another case was brought to my notice where the three wives of a man were a mother and her two daughters. Another man was pointed out as the husband of his half sister, she being the daughter of his father by another woman. Such cases as those cited above are not rare; they are common. Who shall undertake to say, or even imagine, what the final result of such licentious and incestuous marriages will be on the coming generations? Who shall say what will be the result if this custom continues; if the Mormons are allowed to make women of less account than their beasts of burden, caring for them only in the ratio of the children they bring into the world? All men must marry who belong to the Church as soon as they arrive at the proper age. The young men, as well as maidens, are taught to be strictly virtuous.

PROTECTING THEIR HONOR.

One thing about this people and their family affairs is worthy of commendation. Woe to the unlucky wight who, emulating Adam, eats of the forbidden fruit of this modern Eden. If detected, his punishment is swift, sure, and certain death, without even the formality of a trial. The outraged husband or brother does not hesitate to wreak vengeance on the offender, and there is no law to punish him for the act. It is taught them from the pulpit, it is taught them from the council, and with such laws no honorable man will find fault. Would that vengeance for such wrongs was as swift, sure, and deadly in this country; there would then be less of that kind of crime in our midst. It cannot be denied that in many of the virtues of life the Mormons are our superiors, but, as before remarked, there is no reason why they should be so.

DIVISION ON THIS SUBJECT AMONG THE MORMONS.

The Mormons are divided among themselves regarding polygamy. Those who adhere to monogamy as a religious tenet are those who follow the leadership of Joseph Smith, the prophet. Most of this class live in Missouri and Illinois, though many are scattered through this Territory and in California. And aside from the leaders and wealthy Mormons in this city, I think that, were the people allowed a voice, they would pronounce against it. The leaders of the Church claim that their prophet, Joseph Smith, was a pluralist, though his widow and sons contend that he was not, and deny the authenticity of a revelation which degrades them to the level of barbarians in family affairs. This schism will be one of the causes which in God's own time will rend this people asunder, causing their downfall; for the book they pretend to worship says that "a house divided against itself cannot stand."

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
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H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
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SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

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No. 235 ARCH Street,

Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.

3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

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CARRIAGES!!!

McLEAR & KENDALL,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 712 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia,

Invite all in need of any kind of CARRIAGES to call and see their large assortment before purchasing, as they intend selling at

REASONABLE RATES. 3 20sw26trp

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICE.

THE NEAPOLITAN

ICE CREAM AND WATER ICES.

THE PUREST AND BEST IN THE WORLD.

This celebrated Brick Ice Cream and Water Ice can be carried in a paper to any part of the city, as you could candy. Fifteen or twenty different kinds of them are kept constantly on hand, and ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT FLAVORS can be made to order for those who desire to have something never before seen in the United States, and superior to any Ice Cream made in Europe.

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Branch Store—No. 1020 SPRING GARDEN Street.
5 15 F. J. ALLEGRETTI.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

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ALCOHOL, TURPENTINE,

LUBRICATING, WHALE, LARD, and OTHER OILS

No. 129 ARCH Street and

Nos. 1440 and 1442 WARNOCK Street

PHILADELPHIA. 5 1m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned, the general and special partners of the firm of WHITE & SPARHAWK, a partnership formed on the 4th day of June last, under the act of Assembly of March 21, 1836, entitled "An act relative to limited partnerships," have agreed to dissolve said partnership at a period previous to the time specified in the certificate of its formation, to wit, on the 1st day of July next, 1869.

JOHN P. WHITE, JOHN SPARHAWK, GEORGE W. HARRIS, JULIA H. BILLINGS, Executrix, } General Partners.
EDWARD J. CHAFFEE, S. J. DENNIS, Executors of the Estate of J. M. Billings, deceased. } Special Partners.

Philada., May 21, 1869. 6 9 wit

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
EMILY J. WILSON, by her next friend, THOMAS S. DUNHAM, vs. GEORGE W. WILSON.
September Term, 1868. No. 67. In Divorce.

To GEORGE W. WILSON, Respondent.—Sir:—Take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above stated case, to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be decreed therein. Returnable on SATURDAY, June 26, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M.

A. S. LETCHWORTH,
6 16 w2t* Attorney pro Libellant.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.

DEALERS IN

Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,

WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,

N. W. CORNER OF

EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets

5 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia

3 25

WIRE GUARDS

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw5 No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

NORNY'S TASTELESS

Fruit Preserving Powder,

Is warranted to keep Strawberries superior to any known process, as well as other fruit, without being air-tight. Price, 50 cents a package. Sold by the grocers.

ZANE, NORNY & CO., Proprietors.
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CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia,

DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING

Of every description, for

Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 South TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 1 2

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ELEGANT STORE,

No. 1002 ARCH Street,

Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

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HAVE REMOVED THEIR

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BARGAINS IN FURNITURE

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LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

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Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,
4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 1 25

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. 2:25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:15, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1, and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 4:35, 5:05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10¼ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¼, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS,

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schuylkill lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7, 7¾, 8:10, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M. WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11:50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8:50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6:30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	11:15 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12:20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9:25 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6:25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7:50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—For Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations below Glassboro, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all way stations, at 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury and Glassboro, at 8:00 A. M., 3:30 and 6 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 noon.

Freight received at first covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivered to No. 223 S. Delaware avenue.
6 11 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD—TIME TABLE—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Ferryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Ferryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Hardington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

The 7:00 A. M. Train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	7:00 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:30 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered, by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	6:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

FOR CAPE MAY, VIA WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—Commencing MONDAY, June 14, 1869.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, foot of Market street, 8:00 A. M., morning mail, due at 12:13 M.
3:15 P. M., passenger,, due at 7:20 P. M.

LEAVE CAPE MAY.
6:00 A. M., morning mail, due at 10:07 A. M.
1:00 P. M., passenger, due at 6:37 P. M.

Commutation Tickets good for three or twelve months, can be procured of the Treasurer at Camden, N. J.

Coupon and Excursion Tickets for sale at Ticket Offices, No. 828 Chesnut street, and foot of Market street.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M., returning leave Cape May at 5:10 P. M. Fare for excursion, $3 00.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SUNDAY TRAINS FOR THE SEASHORE.

On and after SUNDAY next, June 6, the Mail Train for ATLANTIC CITY

Will leave Vine Street Ferry at.....8 A. M.
Leave Atlantic City at.....4 P. M.
Stopping at all Stations.
6 3 tf D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

EXPRESS TO LONG BRANCH.

THE NEW JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 320 CHESNUT STREET,

is prepared to receive and forward goods and money to LONG BRANCH, N. J., DIRECT.

Express closes at 1 o'clock P. M.
6 21 mwflm H. GORMAN, Agent.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27wfmfm No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.—A number of merchants assembled in the Secretary's office at the Commercial Exchange this morning, to take some action in relation to the decease of Mr. E. G. James, formerly an active member of that organization.

Philip B. Mingle, Esq., was called to the chair, and Mr. Stephen T. Souder appointed Secretary.

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. E. G. Cattell, were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, The telegraph announces to us the sad intelligence of the death at Chicago of Mr. Edward G. James, and

Whereas, Mr. Edward G. James was one of the original members of this organization, and took an active and deep interest in its success, it seems pertinent that some recognition of the event should be made by those now attached to our association; therefore

Resolved, That the members of the Commercial Exchange have learned with the deepest sorrow of his decease, and that we take this method of publicly expressing our grief for one who has been so long and actively identified with the business of our city.

Resolved, That a committee of five merchants be appointed to tender to his bereaved family our deepest sympathies in this the day of their sore affliction.

Resolved, That the committee be requested to telegraph to Chicago the proceedings of this meeting.

The Chair appointed the following committee:—Messrs. E. G. Cattell, D. N. Wetzler, Charles Knecht, Samuel L. Ward, and E. A. Souder.

HESTER VAUGHAN.—This unfortunate woman, who, it will be remembered, was sent back to England after her pardon by the Governor, has arrived in that country, and has written to her friends here stating that she is in great destitution, and asking them for assistance. She was ill during the entire voyage across the ocean, and the limited amount of money given her was exhausted in the purchase of absolute necessaries during the passage. She is now sick and in great distress, and those who have taken an interest in her case heretofore will be doing a really charitable action if they will continue to assist her until she can obtain shelter with her friends or get employment by which she can earn her living. The ladies who kindly cared for her while in prison here will gladly receive such sums of money as charitably disposed citizens may be inclined to give, and will forward the same to the unfortunate woman.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—In response to an inquiry as to whether fine-cut made from tax-paid plug tobacco must be stamped and marked as other fine-cut tobacco, Commissioner Delano writes the following letter:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1869:—SIR—In reply to your letter of June 4, in relation to fine-cut tobacco manufactured from cavendish or plug, I have to say that fine-cut tobacco, manufactured from cavendish or plug, should be put up in the same manner and stamped the same as fine-cut tobacco manufactured directly from the leaf. The fact that a tax may have been paid on the cavendish or plug does not affect the liability of the fine-cut tobacco manufactured from it. Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

To T. Townsend, Collector Fourteenth district, New York.

REV. JOHN HEMPHILL, lately arrived from Ireland on a visit to this country, and who has been preaching to large audiences in many of our city churches, lectured last evening at Concert Hall on "The Disestablishment of the Irish Church." The speaker was introduced by Rev. John Chambers, and his bursts of eloquence were frequently applauded by an appreciative audience. In the discussion of the subject the young divine proposed, and with ability answered, the three following questions:—First. Why should the Established Church be disestablished? Second. Who are in favor of disestablishment? Third. What will be the effects of disestablishment?

A PRACTICAL JOKER IN TROUBLE.—An evening or two since a resident of the Nineteenth ward, while playing a practical joke upon what he supposed to be a friend, got himself into trouble, to extricate himself from which caused him some little difficulty. He jumped into a carriage, which he supposed to belong to a friend, and drove off. The owner, a stranger to him, seeing his property driven away, called in the services of a policeman, who captured the would-be joker, and locked him up as a thief. His case becoming known, his identity was sufficiently established to clear him of any guilty intention.

A STABBING AFFRAY.—About 2 o'clock this morning, two negroes, while passing Eighth and Walnut streets, were assaulted by a gang of men, and during the disturbance one of the colored men was stabbed in the stomach. Policemen were attracted to the spot by the noise, and succeeded in arresting Michael Bolivar and William Ney, both of whom have been bound over by Alderman Morrow. The colored men are employed at a restaurant at Ninth and Arch streets, and were on their way home when they were assaulted.

A CRASH THIEF.—Robinson Moore was arrested last night for being drunk. At the station he was searched, and a roll of crash was found on him. It was ascertained that he was in the employ of Furness, Brinley & Co., auctioneers, on Chesnut street, from whom he was supposed to have stolen it. Alderman Carpenter held Robinson in $600 bail for trial.

ROBBERY.—On Monday morning the grocery store of Mr. Paist, at No. 1144 Hanover street, was entered by burglars, who stole $300 from a second-story room. Some clothing, silverware, and a lot of groceries were packed up, but not taken. It is supposed that chloroform had been applied to the sleeping inmates.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—At 3 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to rob the residence of Thomas Truitt, at No. 224 Monroe street. The thieves were at work on the rear shutter when they were disturbed by policemen, and succeeded in making their escape.

CRICKETERS IN TOWN.—The St. George Cricket Club of New York arrived in the city last night, and took quarters at the Bingham House. They commence a two days' match with the Young America of Germantown this afternoon, on the grounds of the latter, a tthe lower end of Germantown.

A NEGRO ASSAULTED.—Frank De Molliere last night came across a negro on Locust street, near Tenth, and, after stopping him, beat him pretty badly. Frank was arrested and held for his appearance at court by Alderman Morrow.

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THIRD EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Indian Hostilities—News from the Plains—Deaths from Yellow Fever in New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Advices from the Plains.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The following was received at the Indian Bureau this morning:—

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, LAWRENCE, Kansas, 6th month, 19th day.—Hon. E. S. Parker:—A party from General Hazen arrived at Ellsworth on the 12th instant, and will return to-morrow, taking down Agent Darlington to the Cheyenne reservation. They report that there is no danger from hostile Indians, as none were seen in coming up. Two men were killed twenty miles north of Salma, at Minneapolis, near the Solomon, on the 13th, and several Indians were seen south of the railroad on the 14th instant. There are no other reports of note.

ENOCH HOAG, Superintendent.

Secretary Boutwell's Appointments.

Secretary Boutwell was besieged with visitors on his return to the Treasury Department this morning, and his office presented a scene of more activity than has been shown for some weeks. There is a great anxiety to know who will be appointed Assistant Treasurer in place of Van Dyck, but up to 1 o'clock no announcement had been made. The Secretary will have an interview with the President during the afternoon, when the appointment will be determined.

Removals.

A number of female clerks were removed from the office of the Comptroller of the Currency this morning.

Interviews with the President.

General James Watson Webb, Thomas Adamson, Jr., United States Consul at Honolulu, Senator Cole, and several members of the House of Representatives, had interviews with the President this morning.

Fractional Currency.

It is not yet certain that the new fractional currency notes will be ready by the 1st of July, some doubts being expressed at the department that it can be issued so soon.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, June 23.—Arrived, barque M. V. Hugg, from Matanzas. There are two cases of yellow fever on board.

Two more deaths occurred in the Saratoga crew.

Fatal Affray—Fire.

NORFOLK, June 23.—At Franklin, Va., a station on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, an affray occurred last evening, in which a negro was mortally shot by a white man named Holland. At midnight the negroes collected, and attempted to force an entrance into Holland's house, but were driven off. A few hours later the negroes fired and totally destroyed the sawmill and lumber yard of Nealy Brothers, whose loss is estimated at $20,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Clippings from our Transatlantic Exchanges.

We make the following extracts from a budget of foreign exchanges:—

BRITISH PEERS.

The London *Advertiser* asks what will be the result if Mr. Gladstone should create fifty new peers? The immediate effect, we know, will be to carry the Irish Church bill. But there can be no doubt that the translation of a man of wealth out of the general mass into the peculiar atmosphere of the House of Lords has a tendency to make him a "conservative." Lord Grey began to make liberal peers. Lord Melbourne followed him; then Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston. These four Whig Premiers created 123 peers in the course of the last thirty-five years. Sir Robert Peel and Lord Derby, in their short ministries, created about forty. On a balance, therefore, the Whigs have created eighty-three more peers than the Tories. And yet, in spite of all this, when Lord Derby last year opposed Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Supervisory bill, he obtained a majority of ninety-five.

FENIANISM.

On the person of a prisoner lately taken to Dublin were found letters calling upon his countrymen to join the Irish army. The following paper was also found upon him:—

"Soldiers of the R. Catholic, your services are required for soldiers of Christ. Your oath and wicked promise to serve heritics is not binding at this critical period. You must officer your countrymen—take your arms, etc.—come into town and city, and enter all gunshops, provision shops, hotels—take cooked food, gold, silver, arms, and the best horses, everywhere. Force the shopmen and constabulary into the ranks. PRINCE OF GREEN."

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Paris *Patrie* says that several papers, in enumerating the artillery force of Prussia, have declared that it consists of 8000 guns, and that that of France is numerically inferior. "Without entering now into any comparisons," says the *Patrie*, "we may, perhaps, be allowed to remark that France possesses a total of 8545 guns, the bulk of which are new rifled cannon, or old pieces which have been altered, and that our artillery enjoys a very high reputation in Europe."

THE ITALIAN ARMY.

A scheme has just been laid before the Italian Chamber by the Minister for War for the reorganization of the Italian army. There will be an active army and a reserve. The yearly contingent will consist of three divisions—the first to serve twelve years, four in the ranks, five on furlough, and three in reserve; and the second and third to serve six years only. The cavalry will serve five years in the ranks. The first two divisions constitute the active army, and the third the reserve. The privilege of appointing substitutes is abolished, but exemption by payment is still to be allowed in exceptional cases. Under the new scheme the yearly contingent will consist of 88,000 men, one-half of whom will be placed in the first division, and the entire strength of the active army will be 400,000 men, of whom 270,000 could at once be sent into the field in case of war. The reserve is to consist of 198,000 men. In order not to exceed the fixed sum of 140,000,000 francs allowed for the military budget, the effective strength of the army in time of peace is to be 173,000.

THE TURF DEGENERATING.

The London correspondent of a Prussian paper describes how the turf has degenerated in England, as well as the breed of horses. He says that not only do Prussian coach horses most sucessfully compete with English ones at Paris, but it has even come to pass that English dealers are in the habit of going thither on purpose to buy up the Prussian coach horses for the English market. He adds that much difficulty is now experienced in mounting the English cavalry, and that Yorkshire, in particular, is practically almost denuded of horses, brood mares being exported to Prussia in enormous numbers via Hull and Harwich. If this account is correct, it would seem that foals born of English mothers in Prussia, and becoming naturalized in that country, are sent to Paris to complete their education, and thence return in a highly valuable state to the land which gave birth to their parents. The *Pall Mall Gazette* on this subject says:—"Very possibly this statement is correct; the eccentricities which have lately marked the conduct of our Hansom cab horses are doubtless due to their Prussian origin and Parisian education. It would tax all Count Bismark's energies to drive them, and the sooner they go back to Prussia the better pleased we shall be. Perhaps they will give our kind remembrances to their mothers, and inform them that owing to the degeneration of cabmen and horses we are all taking to velocipedes; that the cabs are worse and the streets more unsafe than ever; and what will ultimately become of us is difficult to say."

—Victoria's eldest daughter is to be the patron of a woman's newspaper in London.

—Fechter, the tragedian, has married an English lady with a million pounds dowry.

JOSE MORALES LEMUS.

The Plenipotentiary of the Provisional Government of Cuba Visits Washington to Present His Credentials.

Among the members of the Cuban Junta arrested in this city last week, on the charge of having violated the neutrality laws of the United States, was Mr. Jose Morales Lemus, the President of that Association. This gentleman arrived in Washington yesterday with the intention of presenting to our Government his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the Provisional Government of the Republic of Cuba, of which General Cespedes is President.

It is expected that he will present his credentials to-day. The Minister of the Republic of Cuba is a native of Holguin, in the Eastern Department of Cuba, now in insurrection, and has been for many years one of the most prominent lawyers and esteemed citizens of Havana, noted not only for his professional learning and ability, but for the enlightened interest he has taken in all measures for developing the resources of his native country, and improving the condition of its people. He was a member of the Committee of Information which some time ago proceeded to Spain for the purpose of representing to the Spanish Government the true condition, and the wants of the island of Cuba, having been elected one of the representatives of the district of Havana. In the month of January last, he left Cuba for this country, the well-known liberality of his sentiments rendering him obnoxious to the Government in Havana, and immediately upon his arrival here was chosen President of the Central Republican Junta of Cuba and Porto Rico in this city. In March last he was selected as the Cuban Envoy to the Government at Washington, receiving his credentials as such from President Cespedes, but these he has never yet presented, although he has twice visited Washington since that time. He will to-day seek an interview with the President in his official capacity, and the result of his application to be recognized as the representative in this country of the Cuban Republican Government is awaited with much anxiety by his compatriots here. Mr. Lemus is about sixty years old. He has been in the habit for many years past of visiting the United States and spending a few weeks in this country every year.—*N. Y. Tribune of this morning.*

INDIA.

The Festival of Juggernaut Celebrated This Month.

About this very time of the year tens of thousands of pilgrims are making their way from all parts of India to the shrine of that god which has the power, as they believe, to obliterate the transgressions of all who make their offerings to him in person. Juggernaut, the "lord of the world," has been worshipped in the sacred town of Pooree, in the southern part of Orissa, lying about three hundred miles from Calcutta, for seven hundred years past, and the pilgrims constantly increased in numbers until the year of the fatal famine, when the whole country was strewn with the dead. Five years or so ago the attention of the English public was called to a celebration in honor of Juggernaut, within a few miles of Calcutta, at which several natives fell or threw themselves beneath the car and were crushed to death. Of old the great festivals were never deemed complete unless the triumphant path of the god had been stained with the blood of his worshippers. But the priests dare not encourage that custom now.

If a devotee flings himself down before the idol, the Brahmins cry out that it was an accident. The idolatry, however, still costs hundreds of lives every year. The weak and sickly perish by the wayside, and a cholera epidemic usually breaks out at Pooree when the city is most overcrowded with pilgrims. The poor creatures are huddled together in a way which seems almost incredible to the European. The temple of Juggernaut stands in a large inclosure in the centre of Pooree. There is a Grecian column of black basalt in front of the principal gate brought from Kanarok. The god lives in a large tower, and about 640 persons are employed to minister to his supposed necessities. There is an attendant who puts the idol to bed every night, another who wakes him, a third whose office it is to put water and a tooth-pick comfortably within his reach, a fourth to paint his eyes for him every morning, as if he was a faded London beauty, several others to cook and give him his food, 120 dancing girls to amuse him in his heavy moments, and 3000 priests to worship him—and plunder the pilgrims. All this goes on year after year—is going on in the midst of this hot month of June, while the pilgrims throng every road which leads to the shrine.

ODD.

A Wife Brings Suit in Chicago to Recover Her Husband.

From the Chicago Tribune, June 20.

A few days since a rather peculiar matter was brought to the cognizance of the Superior Court. It was expected, of course, that there would be a public hearing, which would develop the whole case. It would seem, however, that the service of a writ has caused a subsidence of the cause of further litigation, wherefore it is presumable that the *ex parte* statement under oath of the chief party in interest is true. On Tuesday a writ of habeas corpus was sued out by Anna L. Sheldon, who sought, by the aid of the court, to procure the body of her husband, George H. Sheldon. In her application for the writ she made substantially the following statement:—"Anna L. Sheldon is the wife of George H. Sheldon, who is at present an invalid, suffering from a severe attack of paralysis. That he was taken ill of said disease on or about the 6th day of May, 1869, at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was residing with his wife. At once the wife employed three competent and trustworthy physicians, who attended upon him for the space of three days after the date mentioned, at which time they directed him to be placed in an insane asylum, he being at the time partly deranged. Under this advice, on the 16th day of May last, she caused her husband to be removed to the State Asylum of the State of Iowa, at Mount Pleasant, she delivering him to the care of Dr. Mark Raney, the Superintendent, who informed her that he could not then direct her as to the time which would necessarily be expended in bringing about a recovery of the patient to his reason and health. Mrs. Sheldon thus left her husband at the asylum, returned to her home, and thence came to her brother's house, having it in mind to return and move her spouse from his place of duress at the earliest proper time. On the 3d day of June, 1869, she concluded that it was time to visit Mount Pleasant to bring her husband home, whereupon she procured her ticket, and being about to start, learned that he had already been, without her knowledge, removed to Chicago, by Elias P. Sheldon, his brother. Having ascertained this fact she went to the boarding house, on the corner of Sangamon and Randolph streets, where the brother resided, and where her husband was at the time. She saw Elias P. Sheldon and his wife, and requested to be allowed to see her husband, which right was denied her. But on the 30th of May she did see her husband, at the room of Elias P. Sheldon, his brother, but then only in the hearing and presence of the brother or his wife, and since that date she avers that she has not been permitted to see him only when one of the relatives is present, and then only for the length of time they choose to allow. Mrs. Sheldon avers that her husband needs the greatest care in attendance and nursing in order to restore him to health, and that she is anxious and greatly desires to have the charge and care of him, and that at her father's house there are means fit and convenient to this end; nevertheless, the brother refuses to allow her to have him at her home. She states, in this connection, that prior to the illness of George H. Sheldon, her husband, for some months the brother Elias had not been friendly to George, and had not spoken to him when they met, and that her husband greatly desires to be removed from his and his wife's custody.

GONE DOWN.—The sloop Martha Davis, Captain Robinson, of this place, was sunk at Ridley Creek, Pa., one day this week. We believe the vessel has been raised and put on the dry dock for repairs. The sloop was being loaded with stone, the captain had gone to Philadelphia on business, his mate was absent, and it is supposed the men overloaded her. It was at first thought that, as the vessel was resting on the rocky bed of the creek at low tide, a hole was pressed through her planks by the great weight of stone on board, but as, on examination, no hole was to be found, it is now surmised that, being overloaded, she could not rise with the tide, and the water therefore rose above her and flowed in over her sides. The vessel will be ready for loading again in a few days.—*Milford (Del.) Mutual Friend.*

MEDICAL.

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NATURE'S GREAT REMEDY FOR
DYSPEPSIA, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
RHEUMATISM, and NEURALGIA.
This is the oldest and most powerful Medicinal Spring in Vermont, and has been endorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty since 1817.
In diseases requiring an alterative, its action is speedy and permanent.
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FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Boutwell's Contemplated Change of Policy in Purchasing Bonds—Military Affairs—More Trouble About the Spanish Mission.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Disturbances Feared in Southern Europe—The French Cable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Some Trouble About Sickles' Appointment as Minister to Spain.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—There appears to be some hitch about the appointment of Sickles as Minister to Spain, on account of his connection with the army. Section 6 of the act of March 30, 1869, provides that any officer of the army or navy who accepts or holds any appointment in the consular or diplomatic service shall be considered as having resigned his place in the army.

Sickles was at the War Department to-day, trying to have his status as a retired officer better defined. He holds that, being on the retired list, this provision of the law does not apply to him. It is understood, however, that the Attorney-General construes the law differently; and this is where the trouble comes in. Sickles, if compelled to choose, will take the Spanish mission in preference to remaining in the army.

Boutwell's Policy.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in receipt of several letters to-day from New York, concerning the leak in the Treasury relative to the new policy of the Secretary concerning the future sale of gold and bonds. It appears that a prominent New York banking house received a private telegram from this city forshadowing the new policy. Said firm immediately bought up a million of gold sold that day by the Government, at three-quarters of a cent above all other bidders. An hour afterwards they went into the gold room, and sold out at an advance of one per cent. The Associated Press despatch in the meantime had made its appearance, and produced the anticipated effect upon the market.

Illuminating Military Posts.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A board of officers, to consist of the following Brevet Major-Generals, has been ordered to assemble in this city for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the subject of illuminating forts and quarters at military posts:—M. C. Meigs, Q. M. G.; A. B. Eaton, Commissary-General; A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, and A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

A Transfer.

The head-quarters of the 5th United States Cavalry, now at this city, are to be transferred to the Department of the Platte immediately.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

A Railroad Project Defeated.

HARTFORD, June 23.—The Senate to-day defeated the parallel railroad project, which was to make a railroad line from New Haven to New York, competing with the New York and New Haven road, by a vote of 11 to 10. In the House the bill repealing the present usury law was defeated by a vote of 77 to 148. Vice-President Colfax will visit the Legislature on Thursday.

From Prince Edward's Island.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., June 23.—The Hon. Mr. Hensley, late leader of the Government and Attorney-General of this island, has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court. Our telegraphic communication with the rest of the world, which has been interrupted for some time by a break in the cable, is again restored.

FROM THE WEST.

The Congressional Railroad Committee to Make a Western Excursion.

ST. LOUIS, June 23.—The Kansas Pacific Railroad Company has invited the Railroad Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States to make an excursion over their road. Several of the committee have accepted the invitation, and others will probably do so. The excursionists are expected to arrive here on Monday next. The programme includes a visit to Iron Mountain, Pilot Knob, and the granite region of Southeastern Missouri, and a trip to Sheridan, the present terminus of the road, and thence to Denver and Cheyenne, and return via Omaha City.

The Council of Quincy, Ill., has voted $250,000 to the Quincy and Nebraska Railroad, and private parties have subscribed $100,000.

The Ohio Republican State Convention.

COLUMBUS, June 23.—The Republican State Convention organized to-day, with the Hon. Ben. Eggleston as temporary chairman. The usual committees were appointed, and the convention took a recess.

FROM EUROPE.

Production of Cotton in the British Colonies.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, June 23.—A deputation of gentlemen representing the Lancashire cotton trade have united in a request to the Duke of Argyle to obtain Government assistance in the production of cotton in the British colonies. They set forth the great depression in trade at present, and show that relief can only be had by the Government lending aid, to enable India to develop the growing of cotton so as to compete with the United States.

The French Cable.

PARIS, June 23.—The Great Eastern, on Tuesday at noon, was 174 miles out from Brest, paying out the cable nicely.

Outbreaks in Southern Europe.

FLORENCE, June 23.—Great precautions are being taken by the authorities in Turin and Milan to guard against outbreaks, as it is feared the revolutionists are inciting disturbances. Several arrests have been made at Genoa.

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending June 19, 1869.....$14,461 08
Previous in 1869.....153,207 02
Total in 1869.....$167,668 00
To same period in 1868.....139,659 08
Increase in 1869.....$28,009 02

—Santa Anna lives at Port Platte, Hayti, where he is writing a history of his life.

—The Duke of Argyll will preside at the annual dinner of the Cobden Club in July.

—M. Adrien, a French artist, is preparing a panorama of Rhode Island. Mr. Sprague is suggested as exhibitor and commentator.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Proceedings This Afternoon.

James L. Graham, of Allegheny, Permanent Chairman.

General John W. Geary Renominated for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Henry W. Williams for Judge of the Supreme Court.

Continued from the First Edition.

At 2 o'clock the delegates began reassembling, and at 20 minutes thereafter the convention was again called to order.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was first in order.

The chairman of this committee being absent when called on for his report, the committee awaited his return.

Pending his appearance, the delegate from Westmoreland sent the following resolution to the Chairman:—

Resolved, That Hon. Galusha A. Grow, in the discharge of his duties as Chairman of the State Central Committee, and for his untiring labors in behalf of Republican ideas and principles, is entitled to the gratitude of the Republican party.

After some discussion, the resolution was allowed to be read, and was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Grow replied to it in a few words of thanks.

At this point the report of the Committee on Organization was called for, when Mr. Dickinson, its Chairman, read the name of James L. Graham, of Allegheny county, for Chairman of the Convention. The announcement was hailed with applause. The remainder of the officers were then read, as follows:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Districts.	*Districts.*
1. George Shaffer.	16. George F. Rinehart.
2. Henry Huhn.	17. John Strohm.
3. Wesley Stephenson.	18. William McConkey.
4. Hon. Gideon Clark.	19. William King.
5. W. K. Bray.	20. Dr. C. W. Moore.
6. George Lear.	21. D. W. Woods.
7. Samuel Straub.	22. J. P. Thompson.
8. Captain Wm. A. Sands.	23. Hon. G. W. Lathey.
9. Linn Bartholomew.	24. Hon. John Covode.
10. D. R. Shoemaker.	25. Winfield S. Purviance.
11. S. L. Andrews.	26. Capt. David Shields.
12. J. G. Miller.	27. John G. White.
13. Wm. K. Smith.	28. Hon. J. R. Clarke.
14. Joseph Wenrick.	29. Matthias Hartlet.
15. O. G. Jackson.	

SECRETARIES.

1. Thomas Noble.	16. George Larck.
2. Hiram Hooper.	17. Jacob S. Shirk.
3. Thomas J. Smith.	18. George Geiger.
4. Captain Wm. Taylor.	19. J. N. Durborow.
5. O. F. Bullard.	20. J. B. Cessna.
6. J. Paul Knight.	21. Wm. Lewis.
7. Wm. H. Abney.	22. Dr. J. S. Crawford
8. Captain W. C. Moore.	23. Hon. Henry Souther.
9. Dr. R. M. Coryell.	24. G. W. K. Miner.
10. John Shields.	25. Capt. B. W. Morgan.
11. P. M. Osterhout.	26. J. Ritner Harrah.
12. E. N. Willard.	27. N. W. Grant.
13. Charles Westerman.	28. J. J. Speerman.
14. Theodore Hile.	29. E. L. Litchfield.
15. R. M. Frick.	

In a few brief remarks the retiring Chairman introduced Mr. Graham, who assumed his seat in the following words:—

Gentlemen:—I thank you for the honor conferred—the unsolicited and unexpected honor conferred upon me in calling me to preside over the deliberations of this convention It is not my intention at this time to make a speech.

I am admonished, with the thermometer at 100, and many of the delegates with their carpet bags, ready to lepve on the next train, that it would be in bad taste for me to occupy a large part of your time in making a speech, or attempting to make one. You have met together to-day for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of the Commonwealth and Judge of the Supreme Court. You come from all sections of the broad Commonwealth as the representative men of the Republicac party, and of the great, progressive, and noble Republican ideas.

You are here, I trust, to subserve no personal interests, to gratify no personal prejudices; but I trust that you will while there to-day show that you love the Republican party, and that you love the Republican principles above all personal and private admirations, prejudices, or preferences. We who meet here to-day, my friends, as the representatives of the great Republican party——

Thespeaker continued at some length, and closed amid applause.

The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of Hon. J. K. Thompson, of Indiana county, as delegate from the 22d Senatorial district.

10th Senatorial District—Dr. D. K. Shoemaker, of Carbon county.

27th Senatorial District—Hon. David Barclay, of Armstrong.

As Representative delegates the committee reported in favor of the following-named gentlemen:—Harris Holton, of Lawrence.

Hugh Morrison and H. W. Grant, of Butler.

And that J. G. White and John J. Spearman, of Mercer, be both admitted as delegates to jointly cast one vote.

Nominations for Governor were then made, as follows:—

General John W. Geary.
General Horace M. Porter.
George B. Lawrence, of Washington county.
General Harry White, of Indiana county.
General William Lilly, of Carbon county.
General George B. Meade, of Philadelphia.
Hon. Thomas M. Marshall, of Allegheny county.
Hon. James O. Negley, of Allegheny county.
The nominations were then closed.

The names of Messrs. Lawrence, White, Marshall, and Negley were at once withdrawn.

A motion was offered to confirm the nomination of General Geazy by acclamation.

Objected to.

Cries for a "ballot." The roll was then called, and the vote resulted as follows:—

Geary	122
Porter	1
Lilly	6
Meade	4

The clerks agreed in their tally. The result was announced by the chairman, who concluded by saying:—

"General John W. Geary having a majority of all the votes cast, is hereby declared the nominee of this Convention for Governor of Pennsylvania."

A scene of wild confusion and delirious excitement ensued. Delegates, officers, and auditors rose all to their feet, shouted in hurras to each other, tossed their hats in the air, jumped upon the benches in the excess of their gratification, and made the hall echo and re-echo with their loud and long-continued cheers.

A motion was then made to declare the nomination unanimous.

The Chairman put it, when, to the surprise of all, a single voice responded "No!"

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100 do.....s30	56¼	100 sh O C & A R R	44
200 sh Cata P.s60wn	57¼		

—Mr. Boswell Baden, of Indiana, has had so many wives that he can't remember their names.

—Fields, the Boston publisher, has lately been visiting Tennyson, and is now the guest of Dickens.

—William Townsley, of Shelburne Falls, has "swopped hosses" 400 times during his life of two-score years.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Appointment of Cadets—Webb's Troubles—A New Assistant Treasurer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Cadets Appointed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The President to-day appointed six cadets at large to the Military Academy, but their names have not been made public.

General James Watson Webb

had a long interview with the President to-day, whereat he explained at great length his course in Brazil. Webb's attempt to stir up trouble between Brazil and the United States has failed. The authorities here make all due allowance for Webb's erratic character, and take his account of the insults to our Government for what it is worth.

General Daniel Butterfield

has been appointed Assistant U. S. Treasurer at New York.

THE CONVENTION.

Continued from our Fourth Edition.

The ejaculator of this monosyllable, George M. Lauman, of Berks county, an old, grey-haired man, was the party who had put General Porter in nomination, and the party who tendered the General the only vote he received.

His response was hailed with derision, hisses, and laughter; but, of course, had the effect of destroying the unanimity desired.

A motion was then made that a committee of five be appointed to inform General Geary of the choice of the convention,

The following were appointed as the committee:—Henry Souther, Captain Charles W. Batchman, G. A. Grow, John Coryell, and Mahlon H. Dickinson.

Nominations for Judge of the Supreme Court were then declared in order.

Judge Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny county, was named.

The nominations were closed.

Judge Williams was then declared the nominee of the convention for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation.

Another scene of cheering followed.

A committee was then appointed to apprise him of the action of the convention.

The chairman rapped the convention to order, and the regular business proceeded.

As we go to press the report of the Committee on Resolutions, embodying the platform on which the candidates nominated by it will stand, was about being presented.

HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS,

the Republican candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a native of Connecticut, and is about forty-seven years of age. He was educated at Yale College, which, when he had achieved distinction in the legal profession, conferred upon him the degree of "Doctor of Laws." After leaving college he removed to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he became a student of law in the office of the late Chief Justice Lowrie. He was admitted to the bar in 1843, and became the partner of Judge Lowrie. The latter was subsequently appointed a Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county by the Governor, and in 1851 was elected Chief Justice of the State. At the same time his former pupil was elected to fill the position formerly occupied by him.

In 1851 Judge Williams was re-elected an Associate Law Judge of the District Court of Allegheny county, without any organized opposition. Previous to going upon the bench, he achieved an excellent reputation as a practitioner, and since his elevation to judicial positions he has more than maintained it. In June, 1867, he was nominated by the Republican State Convention at Williamsport for Associate Judge of the Supreme Court, and the fitness of the nomination was everywhere recognized. He was defeated, however, by Judge Sharswood, in the following October. In the latter part of 1868, Judge Stroud having resigned his position on the bench of the Supreme Court, Judge Williams was appointed to fill the vacancy until January 1, 1870.

As a lawyer Judge Williams is methodical and accurate; as a judge, fearless and upright, possessing the happy faculty of discerning at once the justice of a cause, notwithstanding the difficulties and quibbles by which it may be obscured. Since he has been on the bench of the Supreme Court he has fully proved his eminent fitness for the position, and in nominating him the convention has given the Republican party a candidate that is in every way worthy of its support.

Although Judge Williams is modest and retiring in disposition, he is extremely sociable in his relations with the members of the bar; and he enjoys a rare popularity, where he is known, with people of all classes and all shades of political complexion. He is still in the prime of life, is blessed with good health, and is capable of sustaining the severest mental labor for many years to come.

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